# Professional and Business Cards.

CLARK & TURLINGTON, MISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & MMISSION Lime. Plaster, Cement and Hair.
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Bacon, Timber, &c. REFER TO

REFER TO

R. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

ohn Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N. C., do. do.

K. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ice at I. T. Alderman's Store. prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage

Т. Н. МсКОУ № СО., ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

# MMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C. prompt personal attention given to consignments of Na-Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or

# R. C. SOLLASSON, MINSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

wilmington, N. C. share of the patronage in above line is respectfully so-ed. Prompt personal attention will be given to all ortrusted to his care. 35-1y\* H. L. HOLMES.

### AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, New Journal Building. rts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New

Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. fice over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of

Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 &29. ALEX. OLDHAM. EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

### WILMINGTON, N. C. ampt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ban and other Country Produce.

# FREUCH'S HOTEL, SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.) Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. a is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the N B. Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

# THE TARBORO' HOTEL,

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular otel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole GEO. HOWARD. 42-1t&9t1J

# WALKER MEARES,

RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. all stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, eth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand, attention of Physicians is especially called to the Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-V IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner rket and Second Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C. Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

### C. POLVOGT, PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,

WILMINGTON, N. C. eps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortent of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

# WILLIAM J. PRICE,

WILLIAM STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. patronage of his country friends, and all othengaged in the Turpentine business.

### EDWIN A. KEITH. OMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C. rs his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the f Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale.

JOHN MCLAURIN SMITH & McLAURIN. OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO

OHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. THOMAS W. PLAYER,

THOMAS W. A. STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. ptember 20, 1860-4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON. TOMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. E. HALL, ORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lutterloh's Wharf,

JAMES C. DONNES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

ALFRED AND ALFRED WILMINGTON. N. C. Il give prompt attention to all business in his line.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, nery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and asts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the blic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, TER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE

To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put sat the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. tills at the shortest notice W. H. MCRARY & CO., OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES : EFFRENCES:

L. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.

B. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.

J. G. Lash. Lash, "Salem, do. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

# JOS. HANKEY, No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,

OLD LOCOMOTIVES, TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS, Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals, HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.

VILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

Also Turpentine Stills and Aovember 11th, 1869—11-1y.

# Wilmington Iournal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

# Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY, KRNANSVILLE, N. C. S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't. September, 1860. TERMS PER SESSION: Board, including every thing, per month, ... \$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches, ... 12 50
in higher English ... 16 00

in Languages and higher Mathematics Contingent Fee ... Deductions made at the option of the Principal.

VOL. 17.

### Wanted.

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.

CIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call or address me at Flizabethtams. Rladen county, N. a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N C. D. L. BROCK. July 24th, 1860.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL.

[July 12, 1860-46-1y\* HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860.

43-1y\*

### Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices f the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day

JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.) F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, rictor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; tation of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediate the composite of the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediate the composite with the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county and warn said slave that if he does not immediately and the county diately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to can-

> ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive.
>
> H. A. COLVIN. for him, dead or alive. May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

# Rewards.

25 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches mgh, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth.

I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES. Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber. JERE, J. KING.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. 'CATHETERISM." Bronchitis, Largugitis, Asthma and numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Incipient Consumption entirely relieved. This mode of treatment brings the remedy in direct contact with the dis-He begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen in North Carolina, that have been cured by this treatment: Elder R. B. Jones, Forestville. A. L. STOUGH, White's Store.

A. D. Bordeaux, Esq., Lillington. Nov. 22d, 1860

BACON, PORK, LARD AND FISH.

HHDS. SIDES AND SHOULDERS;

blues and Prime Pork;

25 kegs Leaf Lard; 50 bbls. Mullets and Mackerel. For sale by A. W. FULLER. Carolinian copy. Nov. 16th, 1860-62-2t-13-2t]

NAILS\_NAILS. 100 KEGS. For sale very low by

TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Han over County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff. Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

Dec. 22, 1859.

Wilmington, N. C.

I. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over maked; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill fork generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE UNDERSIGNED MACHINETON, N. C., under the mrm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of style of SOUTHERLAND, where the nighest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. James C. COLEMAN. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

Ass't.

OME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, Naphtali Ezektel, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. Ezektel of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive man-RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Drug-gists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all hat it is claimed to be.

nat it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL. I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have

been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my haby using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.

JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.

WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 14th. 1860—111.1t. 21.12m Jan. 14th. 1860-111-1t-21-12m.

# AYER'S AGUE CURE

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remitten Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Head-ache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the Malaria of missmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its

ase in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder mus be of immense service in the communities where it prevails.

Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever | in the eastern part of the State. It is naturally one of the yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cur-of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral consequently it produces no quinine or other injulions effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miss F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE
DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me
at my Plantation alive, or Fitty dollars for his head
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf

JAS. P. MOORE.

F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal)

matic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout,
Haddache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics,
Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and

ture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860.

JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]

JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.] properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars or him, dead or alive.

May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

https://dx.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.or.alive.dead.o The agent below named is pleased to furth h gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restreption of tops and strength to the system debilitated by storation of tone and strength to the system debilitated by

> AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, Croup, Bron chitis, Inciplent Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been retread from elements of the cases of th the cases of H8 cures, that allowed the cases of H8 cures, that allowed try abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape when and where its virtues are known, the public no Much of this land is well adapted to the growth of Rice.

Much of this land is well adapted to the growth of Rice. and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, R. THOMAS H. MILES, MT. CARMEL, HALIFAX
County, Va., treats all diseases of the Throat and Lungs the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLink, Whilington, Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists. Jan. 11, 1860.

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft-ening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL

PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public what we have never any other medicine for execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his operations in person, and guarantees that his object on the stablishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the state.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the state.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the state.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilishment in the state.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applications of the stabilition of the stabilition of the stabilition of its magical effects and medicine fall these springs prevent the usual used. Never did we do used it.

SYRUP.

SOOTHING

SYRUP.

We speak in this one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, CURE, when timely know an instance of the stabilition of its magical effects and manufacturing and application of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the say of the contrary, disconnected with large place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling and necessary outhouses; 30 acres cle

s on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES. Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—2 PAINTS\_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD; Snow White Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale who sale and retail, by
W. H. Lippitt,
Feb. 16.
Druggist & Chemist. PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zine;
500 lbs. Pure White Zine, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
500 bbls. " "dry assorted;
10 "Spanish Red;

# For Sale and to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder Eleven Hundred and Fifty-Four Acres of Good Farming and Turpentine Lands, on the 7th day of January, 1861, situated in Bladen county, on South River, twenty-six miles below Fayetteville, about five hundred acres of which is No. one farming lands, a large portion of which is good Swamp lands, about one hundred acres in a high state of cultivation: a good two-story Dwelling House with seven rooms and five fire places. Upon said lands are thirty thousand Turpentine Boxes. Conditions of sale made known on day of sale. Sale positive and no mistake. I will sell on accommodating terms. NOTICE. Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen co., N. C., Nov 13, '60, 13ts

ONSLOW COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Fxecutor of the last will and testament of George J. Ward, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December, 1860, the HOUSE AND LOT AND PLANTATION, where deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located on the plantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of 1,400 ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of ONSLOW COUNTY. on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits o said corporation. A large portion of the land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.

The terms of sale will be liberal. RICHARD W. WARD, Executor. ALSO—At the same time and place, to wit: in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December, 1860, in obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale the Plantation on Batchelors' Delight, be-longing to the heirs of George J. Ward, deceased, contain-ing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville. Terms of Sale, -one, two and three years credit, with in

terest from date. A. J. MURRILL, C. M. E. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale some fourteen hund red acres of land, situated within two miles of Faison's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. There is a fine orchard of the best fruit trees, now bearing well. that can befound in the State; and one of the best Springs of water, within fifty yards of the mansion house, to be found handsomest situations in eastern Carolina. the midst of as good society as there is in North Carolina.

A further description is unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first having examined for himself.
GEORGE W. HUFHAM.

LOVE GROVE FOR SALE. THE SUBS RIBER offers for sale this desirable place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Weldon R. Road. It is susceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegetables for market.

applying early.

Текия.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, three and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to

JERE. J. KING, or Nov. 15, 1860-12-tf THOS. H. HOWEY.

Cape Fear River. A bargain may be had by application to D. D. ALLEN,

Black Rock P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C. Nov. 15.

THE STORE HOUSE now occupied by Loyd C THE STORE HOUSE now occupied by Sellars, at White Hall, will be for rent by the first day of January next.

M. M. WOOTEN.

10-N&Dite TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

Terms, one-fourth cash, and the balance in instalments o

FOR SALE. Jan. 11, 1860.

108-laweow—20-eowly
of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishten attention of mothers, her the attention of mothers, her es to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain.

VALUABLE PLACE FOR SALE I OFFER MY TUCKAHO PLACE of 600 acres of LAND, 150 acres of the best Swamp Land, easily drained, in one body; 450 acres of Pine Land, good for making Turpentine, Tar and big Timber;—a stiff soil and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SINTO EFFECTA WINSLOWS TO EFFECTA SOUTHING SYRUP.

USE OF THIS SYRUP.

WE have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a high state of improvement and retain it. There is on the place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling wand necessary outhouses; 30 acres cleared, ditched and fenced. This is one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, two other tracts of 122 and 250 acres of Pine Land, well timbered with large Pines; 80 acres in Gum Swamp, Bladen to say one who used it.

He is now constantly employed in superant seroli springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. The springs prevent the unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. The springs prevent the unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. The springs prevent the unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy can be complete. The springs prevent the strain upon the other springs which has free may be added to the springs in the strain upon the other springs which has from whilm prevent that strain upon the other springs which has from whilm prevent the strain upon the other springs which has free may be added to the strain upon the other springs which has from whilm prevent the strain upon the other springs which has free may be added to the strain upon the other springs prevent and strain upon the other spri

as healthy as a say, and the Cape Pear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of approximation of the presence of the purpose of

THE LANDS before advertised by the subscriber, will be sold at his residence, on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1861, and also his stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and crop of Cors, Fodder, & Farming Tools, and many other things too tedious to mention.

All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale. Sale positive. Conditions made known on day of sale.

Cypress Creek, Blades co., N. C., Nov. 8, 1860. 13-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN

Also, at the same time and place, 1,709 acres of TURPEN-TINE LAND, with the trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.

Duner Faison's Academy is only one-half mile distant, in

Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE the valuable Estate in the County of Brunswick, known by the name of Black Rock. The Estate contains over a housand acres, of which four hundred acres or more are under cultivation.— Some two hundred acres are low grounds of the best quality. It has all necessary improvements. Any quantity of blue or shell marl may be found on the place, of easy access. Also—300 acres of Swamp Land, lying in Buckle Swamp. New Hanover county, drained, and part of which is under cultivation, separated from the above land by the

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla. in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee, will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Smithville, on the first Monday of December next, 8 or 900 acres, more or less, o valuable Land near the mouth of Brunswick River, in Bruns

Persons wishing to purchase, can go upon the premises and F. GEORGE, Trustee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and completely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock B. F. RINALDI, Elizabethtown, N. C.

FOR SALE.
THAT DESIRABLE PLANTATION known as Oak-THAT DESIRABLE PLANTATION known as Oakley. The tract contains 641 acres of Land, 90 acres of the Swamp Land is cleared, and a few years since cultivated in Rice. Of the Upland, there are 200 acres cleared and in cultivation. The improvement consists of Dwelling House, Framed Overseer's House, Barns, Stables, and comfortable Negro Quarters.

To any person desiring a small Farm, or a place suitable for a market Garden, few places as convenient to town present greater advantages.

S. P. WATTERS.

S. P. WATTERS.

S. P. WATTERS.

S. P. WATTERS.

And seconded by Rev. W. V. Chilton, which makes the

For Sale and to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANT-ATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, con-PLANTATION FOR SALE.

miles west of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves. G. A. McCLAMMY. 30-9m\*

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality. I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN EURNITURE TO AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next.

K. H. FUTCH.

### Publications.

PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860.

# METHODIST, The New Religious Weekly,

WAS COMMENCED IN JULY LAST, AND IS PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK,

At NO. 7 Beekman Street, New York. Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D. Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., At present residing in Paris, as CORRESPONDING EDITOR; and by numerous contributors well known as writers for the people. Giving due prominence to all matters of interest pertaining to the Church whose name it bears, and sustaining its institutions against disorganizers within its bosom and assailants from without, it yet, in a spirit of brotherhood, conveys to its readers full details of passing events in all the sister churches, and in the world at large, maintaining at the same time a high

world at large, maintaining at the same time a high literary tone, and a dignified abstinence from all unnecessary controversy. IMPERIAL QUARTO FORM. 5 On the Best Paper, and in the Best Typographical Style,
And is Embellished from time to time by

TERMS, \$2 PER YEAR.

Subscribers paying for the Year to commence 1st January next, will receive the Paper January next, will receive the Paper Gratuitously up to that date. offered severally for Two Subscribers, and up to Fifty Subscribers, and embrace greatly improved.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines, French's Conical Washing Machines, A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE BOOKS, SUCH AS Harper's Illuminated Bible, Washington Irving's Works,

Washington Irving .

Agricultural Books,
Steven's History of Methodism,
Bang's History of the M. E. Church,
AND NUMEROUS OTHER BOOKS OF PERMANENT
INTEREST AND VALUE, TOGETHER WITH
VARIETY OF BOOKS SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY; Affording to any who wish to present their Pastor with a perpetually useful household convenience, or who wish to procure one for their own comfort, or who wish

or to any Sunday School Pupil or Teacher who desires to enrich the S. S. Library, a ready means of doing so by the expenditure only of a

LITTLE EXERTION, LITTLE SPARE TIME.

Specimen Nos. will be sent Free, on application, o any address, with full particulars of Premiums .-Address L. BANGS, Publisher.

Office, 7 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

9-6t. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeing confident the stock of dent that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market Prices at a low rate. May a Claff Vincent. market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots; Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco Boots; Miss-

es' and Children's Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather Boots, Farmers' Brogans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's HATS AND CAPS.

A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps,
Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rico Sugars; Common & Syrup Molasses; Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Alspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Candles, Raisins, Alum and Table Salt; Crackers, Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Sulphur, Coperas, Cream Tartar. Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Indigo, Camphor, Washing and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

Wilmington, H. C., March 14th, 1860 29-17

TERMS OF ADVERTISING Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in adva 

THE PULPIT ON THE QUESTION AT ISSUE .- In New York on Sunday last a Rev. Mr. Sloane preached a most violent sermon against the South and the institution of

charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

APNo advertisement, reflecting upon private character,
can, under ANY CIECUMSTANCES, be admitted.

ollowing solemn declarations: "From the administration of the Federal Government, as things are -especially with reference to our pe-

culiar property recognized by the Constitution-we can no longer hope for justice, protection, or safety. We have supposed ourselves entitled to equality of rights, as citizens of this Republic. We are not willing to surrender them-even at the risk of life and all we hold most "While, as yet, no particular mode of relief is before us on which to express an opinion, we are constrained, before separating to our several homes, to declare to our brethren and fellow-citizens, before mankind and before our God, that we hold ourselves subject to the call of

proper authority in defence of the sovereignty and independence of the State of Alabama, and of her right, as a sovereignty, to withdraw from this Union, and to make any arrangement which her people, in constitutional assemblies, may deem best for securing their rights. And in this declaration we heartily, deliberately, unantmously, and solemnly UNITE." The Southern Baptist says :

"After the paper was read, a few remarks were made All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and voted unanimously members of the convention the convention. voted unanimously, members of the convention, the congregation, women as well as men." Washington Constitution.

> THE SAVANNA SOILS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY .-No one has passed over the Wilmington Railroad without observing the beautiful level tract of country about twenty miles north from Wilmington. No one has thoroughly tested this variety of soil for corn or cotton by cultivation. The owner of this tract left with me this summer a large quantity for analysis or examina-tion. In color, it is nearly black, showing that it contains a considerable quantity of decomposed vegetable matter. Its peculiarity consists, in a great measure, in the firmness of the soil; and hence arises a compact state well calculated to retain water, a property which is also aided by the presence of organic matter. This tract seems to be underlaid by a stiff yellowish clay .-These facts explain why this Savanna remains cold and unproductive of the better kinds of vegetation. The remedy is plain; deep draining will, no doubt, convert

the tract into good tilable land. I found it composed of very fine sand. Alumima with proxide of iron, 2.30Organic matter, 6.80Lime, Magnesia, Water. 15.0098.45

10

The essential elements of fertility do not appear to be wanting, and there is not that excess of sand which is frequently found so prominent a characteristic in the soils of the eastern counties. In taking this in hand, it should not be forgotten, that in order to lay the tract And is thus constituted, editorially and mechanically, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF THE FIRST CLASS.

And is thus constituted, editorially and mechanically, a wide deep ditch will be required. It will not be sufficent to lay the surface dry, as the body of the soil is highly charged with water through the summer, though it may not stand upon the surface. The carthis body of land will require the addition of lime in a few years. E. EMMONS.

Raleigh, Nov. 14. 1860. State Geologist. P. S.—The Savanna land of Craven county, of which I have given an analysis in my report upon the PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Although "THE METHODIST" has met with almost unprecedented success, yet, in order to place it within the reach of every Methodist Family, we have been induced to offer a List of Premiums to any who wish to procure subscribers. These Premiums are offered expersibly for Two Subscribers and mutations and the clay beneath can be reached by the subsoil plow, it is highly probable that the upper or surface soil will be Swamp lands, contained 60 per cent. of carb. of lime. is highly probable that the upper or surface soil will be

> More Volunteers. -It is very gratifying to learn that in the secession movement, inaugurated by South Carolina, we have the solid sympathy of the Southern States. From all quarters, the Governor is receiving tenders of volunteers by individuals, companies and regiments of rifle companies, sharp-shooters, cavalry and artillery, from Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. A French Zouave officer in Philadelphia, offers to raise a company or regiment of Zouave Chasseurs, and individual officers tender their services to raise all sorts of companies. The South is truly roused. South Carolinan.

> ceived by Sheriff Grier last evening. He will be released from custody upon payment of all costs. Charlotte Bulletin, 21st inst. SNOW AND SLEET .- Yesterday morning, at about 71/2 o'clock, it commenced snowing, and the fleecy elements continued to fall until midday rapidly, but it melted soon

OWEN NORMENT PARDONED .- A pardon for Owen

Norment, convicted at the last term of the Superior

Court, for the murder of Charles Tittamark, was re-

### Last evening, when we were penning this paragraph, a heavy sleet was falling .- Charlotte Bulletin, 22d inst

after it fell.

Sept. 10th, 1860

General Notices. CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.

R. M. McINTIRE,

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall cpen, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been calcated with great even expressly for this have been selected with great care expressly for this mar-ket, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates or cash and to prompt paying customers.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those

McINTIRE & BROWN

Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

R. M. McIntire, for the past five years with Hedrick & SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES,
Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Harness, Band, String and SoleLeather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach
Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition
Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description
of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest
stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

orders left with Mesers. Biumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to.

I Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

I Aug. 31, 1860.—

EVERETT PETERSON. Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1860.

The Premium list of Duplin County Fair is unavoidably omitted in to-day's issue. It will be published next week.

Keep Cool !- Don't Use Naughty Words! There are some people who are in the constant habit of talking largely about the people, and crying out against privilege. Perhaps they are sincere, or think themselves so, but the first real trial puts this boasted sincerity to a test under which it fails to exhibit any qualities of endurance. Now, is it not a little funny how loudly the Raleigh Standard declaims against privilege and in favor of the people, and yet what a hubbub it kicks up because its own privilege has been taken and given to one of the people different from itself. John Spelman, and not the editor of the Standard, has been elected public printer for the next two years. Why shouldn't such a lover of the people and of equality have There it is, fellow-citizens, in plain English. That is the been willing to share a little of this pap with some of plan of your Governor. He desires to dissolve the Union the Union is in danger-all who do not agree with the "naturalized Englishman." Shades of "Sam," and other Know-Nothing Saints, where be ye now, that ye

eruit to your ranks the articles of the Standard form the choicest ornaments occupant of the British throne, yet our fathers submitted not and the leading weapons of the opposition press. They Third, and we should resist Abraham Lincoln. We should are seized upon with avidity and paraded with ostentation, because assuming to proceed from a Democratic source. If denunciation of the majority of the representatives of a party—if misrepresentation, intentional or otherwise, of parts of its policy, and direct opposition to all of it, entitle a paper to be considered an organ of that party, then is the Standard eminently entitled to speak for the Democracy of North Carolina. If not-not.

We had hoped almost against hope that this open rupture might have been avoided. Caring little for the "factions of the Hippodrome" at Raleigh, although knowing that there were factions, we had trusted that a returning sense of what was due to itself and to its party, would have influenced the course of the Standard. We have been wofully disappointed. We say this with regret. We have seen the trouble brewing. We have seen the Standard gradually changing from an instrumentality of good to an agency of evil towards the Democratic party. We have seen the labor of years recklessly sacrificed at the shrine of passion, lighted by disappointed ambition. The motto of Watch and Wait, which the Standard so loves to repeat to others, might better have been practically adopted and applied by itself. The success of years; the favors of the party showered upon it, made it look upon itself as the master of the Democratic party, with power to "kill and make alive." Men don't like to be killed. They refuse to die. They care little to perpetuate a tyranny with such arbitrary powers of life and death. Since the Standard cannot rule, it seems determined to ruin. It did nearly all the harm it could last summer and fall. It must now operate in some other field than that which it has deserted. It has read itself out. It has been trying its "kill and make alive" upon itself, politically.-

The Standard asserts that we malign Hon. Bedford Brown. We do not do anything of the kind. But what of a paper that after a lapse of years of silence, brings serious charges against a convention of its own party. It now makes groundless charges against Demo-

signing themselves respectively "M." and "Traveler."

of correcting some errors of fact committed by said cor-" M." says, " I have yet to hear of a single Democrat-

ic paper in the State at all favoring it, except the one ence, as recommended now by Gov. Ellis. in your town." By "it" "M." refers to secession, we pre-

successful effort to bring about an arrangement satisfactory to the other southern States and to herself, or be forced into adopting one of two other courses. Joining a Southern Confederacy as an equal, or hanging on like the bob-tail of a kite to a Northern Abolition power .-Then, indeed, will we be "dependent on New York."

Now, if "M." had known anything about the position of that more than half take fully as advanced a position affairs. as the Journal. The Fayetteville Carolinian, the Goldsboro' Tribune and Rough Notes, the Raleigh Press, the Salisbury Banner, the Charlotte Bulletin, the Asheville

News, and others. "Traveler" has had the pleasure of traveling over half the State, just before the election, and he don't believe that anybody wants a Convention, etc. Perhaps if he had traveled since the election, he might have found ahead of the town, we speak what we do know of this section. When we express our opinion that the people want a Convention, we do not thereby assert what would be the decision of that Convention. We are in the midst of facts which we cannot ignore. Without being at all secessionists, for the sake of secession, we must reason from things as we find them.

On Saturday evening last Coroner Jones was called upon to hold an inquest over the body of a white man, named Wm. Fryan, who was killed under the following circumstances: He was engaged in sawing piling for the W. & M. R. R., on the opposite side of the river from town, and whilst sawing the top of one which had been driven down, the one next to it fell over striking him on the forehead, mashing the skull and instantly killing him.

The deceased was aged about 40 years, a native of Ireland, but for some time past a resident of Charleston, S. C., where he leaves a family. His body, we believe, was taken to Charleston on Saturday night.

We understand from a private letter received by a gentleman in this place, that Mr. C. B. Dungan, of Philadelphia, has been out to examine the state of the Deep River works, with a view of re-opening mining operations there. He found the navigation opened, and the mines (the Egypt, we presume,) are to be opened ures, in any manner or form whatever, upon the banks at once, or at least operations for opening them com- of this State, or any of them, in case of a failure by Chairman of menced at once, although some time m

hardness from an animal whose natural note is a grunt. It is "the nature of the beast."

We publish to-day in extra form the message Ellis to the Legislature of this State.

There are portions of this document to which we earnestly and respectfully object. We regard portions of it as tending to disunion without good cause, and we fear that the purpose of the Governor is to "precipitate" the State into the same position occupied by South Carolina We say this after a careful reading of the message. We regret that it is our duty to say it, for we are anxious, it possible, to approve the tone of the message and the poli cv recommen ed in it.

The Governor recommends in the first place a consultation with the slaveholding States, and he then recommends that "a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed con sultation with other Southern States shall have terminated." This consultation is to be held through commis sioners or delegates, to be appointed by the Legislature and afterwards the people of the State are to be consulted or rather to be called upon to carry out the programme of disunion which this consultation will propose. In other words, steps are to be taken to dissolve the Union on account of the election of a President according to the Constitution, and the people are then to be called on, not to direct or control the consultation, but merely to register but he fears to trust the people with the question. He the beloved people? But no! Governor Ellis is aw- would agitate and arouse passions in advance, and comful—the Legislature is guilty of something heinous— mit the honor and the pride of the State to disunion schemes; and then, and only then would be consult the people of the State in their sovereign capacity, to know Standard are "hounds of power," and John Spelman, what their views are on the most important subjects that the successful candidate for printer, is denounced as a have ever engaged their attention. Such is the Democracy of Gov. Ellis-such is the respect which he entertains

for his masters, the people of the North Carolina.

We understand Gov. Ellis as emphatically advising th stretch not wide your ghostly arms to welcome this re- people of this State to resist the inauguration of Mr. Linoln. He says, "it is true Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitution; it As in the canvasses of last Summer and Fall, so now is equally true that George the Third was the rightful to his authority." That is, our fathers resisted George the resist him without trying him; we should leap violently into the untried scenes of anarchy and revolution simply because a bad man has been chosen President according to the forms of the Constitution. But we deny that George the Third was the "rightful occupant of the British throne." Our fathers fought not only against George the Third but against the doctrine of the Divine right of Kings. Every schoolboy knows this to be so, yet Gov. Ellis tells us that George the Third "was the rightful occupant of the British throne? Raleigh Standard, 24th inst.

The above is a total misstatement of the recommen dations of the message. First then, the Governor does not recommend that the proposed consultation with the Southern States be held through commissioners of delegates. The sending of one or more delegates to our neighbouring States is recommended in case that the conference to which it is proposed to invite such States is found to be impracticable. No recommendation is

made as to how the proposed conference is to be held. Neither is this consultation or conference with other Southern States proposed as a disunion measure, as is charged by the Standard. The language of the message distinctly refutes any such allegation. It says:

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion becoming and proper that we should have consultation with those States identified with us in interest and in the wrongs we have suffered; and especially those lying immediately adjacent to us. As any action of ours would of necessity materially affect them, it would be but consistent with the amicable relations that have ever existed betweed us, to invite them to a consultation upon a question that so deeply affects us all. From a calm and de-liberate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result, and no evil could. sition to exhaust every peaceable remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination to maintain our rights, "in the Union, if possible, and out of it if necessary."

How groundless the assumptions of the Standard that such consultation would be for the purpose of concocting should, before deciding finally upon any course of action, From its evident bad temper, it does not appear to do so with all the lights before us that forethought can realize any large amount of enjoyment from the prodistrust of the people is shown.

All the talk about the divine right of Kings is mere surplusage, as every school boy ought to know. Whatever form of words the Declaration of Independence may have taken, the real underlying cause of the revolution was impatience of a government proceeding from crats, and proclaims "No Quarter," and yet talks of without—an authority from abroad, just as Lincoln and and Sardinia. Count Persigny spoke for the diplomatic Hamlin's exclusively sectional government will be a rule from abroad imposed upon the South. George The Herald, of Monday, has two correspondents | Third was the King of England according to the forms | formed, with a capital fixed at £100,000 sterling. The of the constitution of that realm, and the men of nearly We do not refer to these correspondents with the a century ago did not begin by any abstract talk about view of entering into a discussion, but for the purpose the divine right of kings; and even after the difficulty had become "irrepressible" there is nothing of the kind in the formal Declaration of Independence, though there is evidence that there was consultation-confer-

The message of the Governor says that it cannot be for a moment supposed that we could submit to have "M." has yet to hear of a great many things. The the policy of the abolition party upon which Lincoln Democratic paper in this town goes for a Convention was elected, carried out in his administration, as it of the people of the State to take such measures as may would result in the destruction of our property and the lives of our people in daily peril. Now vance of 3d. Rosin is dull at 5s 4d a 5s 5d, and 5s 2d be deemed necessary to vindicate the honor and guard placing of the lives of our people in daily peril. Now, the rights and the interests of North Carolina. It con- this strikes as so plain and fair, that every Southern citends that North Carolina cannot safely fold her arms tizen will at once give it the assent alike of his feelings at 93% a 93% for money and account. in this trying time; -she cannot separate her fate from and understanding. The captious fault-findings that that of her southern sister States; and, reasoning accor- have their origin in political prejudice or personal vinding to the logic of events, she must either make some dictiveness, may go for what they are worth. The people to whom so many vociferous appeals are made, will

Public Meetings .- A meeting of the citizens of Duplin county, without distinction of party, will be held at Kenansville, on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, to take into consideration the course which North Carolina the Democratic papers of the State, he would have known ought to adopt in the existing crisis of our National

Also, on the same day, a similar meeting will be held at Whiteville, Columbus County, for the same purpose. A full attendance of citizens of all parties is earnestly requested. Let the people be heard.

WINE AND PEACH .- To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, Mr. Cassidey has laid on our table two bottles, one containing Scuppernong Wine, which is very fine, and the other old Peach Brandy, but without the honey .things different. When we say that the country is To those who like "spiritual consolation," a few of the peach might be quite an addition to Thanksgiving .-The old Judge, as is well-known, pardoned the man who had got drunk on peach and honey, and adjourned Court to take a few of that himself. He was a judge liquor .- Daily Journal of yesterday.

> The Newbern Progress blows over a so-calle Union meeting to be held in Onslow, said meeting being called by Mr. F. D. Koonce, the young man who, as elector on the Douglas ticket, got 24 votes in his own county. This young man, we believe amuses himsel talking about the Journal. The Journal is "unhappy.

> Next Friday is the day set apart for the execu tion of Peter, a slave, convicted of rape at the last session of the Superior Court for this county, and sentenced by Judge French to be hung on the last Friday in November. We wish the whole affair was over.

Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, was arrested Boston, in 1854, and returned to his owner in Virginia, p. Blair, jr., is a Black Republican member of Conneder President Pres

The following bill has passed both Houses of the

An Act for the Relief of the Banks and the People.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all laws and parts of laws, imposing any penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitactual mining can be proceeded with.

Charge their other liabilities in specie, be, and the same are hereby, suspended in their operation until the General Assembly shall otherwise direct: Provided, that said banks, or any of them, while in a state of suspension, shall not curtail the aggregate amount of their discounts.

Charge their other liabilities in specie, be, and the same are hereby, suspended in their operation until the General Assembly shall otherwise direct: Provided, that said banks, or any of them, while in a state of suspension, shall not curtail the aggregate amount of their discounts.

counts.

Be it further enacted, That this act be in force from and immediately after its ratification.

ecial Correspondence of the Journal. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Nov. 277H, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason. The Journal of Monday was read.

Walker moved to lay them on the table

right of secession.

Mr. Barringer introduced a memorial from certain citizen Cabarras, referring to the punishment of slaves. he

right and duly of the State to secede, passed by a meet of the citizens of Wilson. Referred to the Committee Mr. Arendell, a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, to demand North Carolina's share of the public lands, and affirming the

Mr. Walker moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Dockery called for the yeas and nays.

The resolution was laid on the table, yeas 24, nays 14.

Mr. Arendell, a resolution in favor of Jno. M. Morehead, and W. H. Arendell. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bledsoe, a resolution in regard to Federal Relations

On motion, referred to Committee on Federal Relations, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Lane, a resolution in favor of John Pate. Referred to Committee on claims.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING : Mr. Lane, a bill in regard to administrators of insolvent estates. Passed its first reading and ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Thomaswille. Ordered to be printed and referred to the

Messrs. Avery and Whedbee were appointed a Committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

On motion of Dr. Ramsay, Mr. Turner's bill to alter the On motion, the bill introduced by Mr. Slaughter to call a

Convention to alter the Constitution, was likewise referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform. On motion, the resolutions introduced by Mr. Street in favor of A. C. Latham, was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.
On motion, the resolutions introduced by Mr. Turner in

regard to Federal Relations, were referred to the Commit tee on Federal Relations.
On motion, the bill introduced by Gov. Morehead to annul the 18th section of the 31st chap. Revised Code, was re ferred to the Judiciary.

On motion, the bil introduced by Mr. Barringer in regard

to the Geologist, was referred to the Committee on Educa-Mr. Avery introduced a resolution that the two Houses vote by ballot to adjourn on to-morrow, Thursday being thanksgiving day, and that they shall stand adjourned until Monday, the 3rd day of December. Lost.

On motion, the bill in favor of J. A. Allen was referred to the Committee on Claims. On motion, the bill to incorporate the Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company, was referred to the Committee or

orporations.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to alter the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform. Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, a resolution as follows: Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of lay ing a high Tax on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize brought into this State from any of the Northern States which have passed the personal liberty bills, and thereby fugitive slave law, and that they report by

bill or otherwise Mr. Thomas said that he would take this opportunity o stating his opinions on the distracting situation of the country—he said that he had conferred with the most intelligent men of his section, and that he would with them stand firm in the Union, that the passage of this resolution would touch the North in the right place. He entertained the hope and Mr. Simmons a bill providing for the equipment of the Albermarle and Chesareake Canal, and making an appropriation. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improve-

Mr. Lane moved that the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Avery in regard to adjournment was lost, be reconside ered.

Mr. Dockery said that the adjournment for so short a time would not give an opportunity for the Senators to confe with their constituents, and should vote against recorsiders The vote was reconsidered. Mr. Worth called for the yeas

and nays on the resolution.

The resolution then prevailed. Mr. Lane moved that the bill in regard to Tax Collecto On motion, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Wednes

Further from Europe. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer Africa arrived

nn this afternoon. The steamer Arabia arrived at Queenstown on the 11th inst.

Victor Emanuel's reception at Naples was a enthusiastic affair. The operations against Gaeta on the land side still continued, and the final departure of the ex-King Francis was considered imminent. It was reported that the commander for Gaeta had commenced negotiations with Gen. Fanti for the evacuation of the fortress. At the Lord Mayor's banquet, London, the only European Ambassadors present were those of France

corps in a cordial and friendly spirit. The projected cotton company of Manchester is assuming a definite shape. A strong direction has been development of the Dharanar cotton fields, India, is the principal object of the company. COMMERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Nov. 10 - Cotton .- Sales to-day of 12, 000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed steady. Breadstuffs-the market closed steady, but quiet .-Corn-mixed 28s 6d a 39s. Provisions.—The market closed duli. Beef dull.—

Pork steady. Bacon is quiet, and quotations nominal. Lard is firm at 63 a 64s. Tallow of all qualities has slightly advanced. Produce.—Pot and pearl ashes are steady. Sugar firm, and all qualities advanced slightly. Coffee firm.

London, Nov. 10.—Money Market.—Consols closed

THE LATEST. Liverpool, Nov. 11.—The African mail steamer has arrived. The slave trade was brisk. The American

bark Lauretta was reported to have sailed from Uhydah,

Sept. 28th, with six hundred slaves, and the American

bark Buckeye a few days previously, with a full cargo.

The Kansas Troubles. NEW YORK, Nov. 23 .- The New York papers publish a despatch from Warsaw, Mo., stating that a handbill had been circulated there calling the citizens to arms to arrest the raid and outlaw, Montgomery, and cut the throats of him and his followers. A meeting had been held and a resolution adopted calling on the President for assistance. The Governor of Missouri had taken prompt steps to protect the citizens of Kansas and the border. A meeting was held at Leavenworth, and resolutions were adopted calling on Governor Medary to

enforce the law and establish order. The latest advices from Kansas City, state that Dr. Mossey, who left Fort Scott, on Tuesday, reports that the statement in regard to the burning of the town was tary. Loud and repeated calls were made upon Capt. untrue. Five men had been murdered by Montgomery, James D. Radcliffe, who responded in a speech of half and others captured were probably killed

The Late Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago. CHICAGO, Nov. 20th.—Nine of those persons engaged in the rescue of the slave girl Eliza last week, inc the justice who issued the warrant for the arrest of the girl for a breach of the peace by the United States marshal, and the deputy sheriff who served the warrant, were vesterday indicted in the United States District Court for violation of the fugitive slave law.

Snow.-We had a slight fall of snow yesterday, the first of the season. - Fayetteville Observer, 22d inst.

THE ENDORSERS OF TREASON.—We publish in another column the names of those who endorsed Helper's infamous book. Only a single man—Thurlow Weed, of Albany—has recanted, and he has only taken back that referring to non-intercourse with " slaveholders." Lest the names recommending this infamous book may be thought uninfluential in the Black Republican party, we will briefly analyze them. S. Padelford, of Providence, was the late Republican candidate for Governor in that State; Cassius M. Clay, of Ky., everybody knows as an out-and-out abolitionist, and it is said he is to be the Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabiret; F. Wm. Curtis Noyes are both prominent lawyers of New York, and the leaders here of the Black Republican party; Abram Wakeman was the recent numinee of the "Republicans" for Congress in the Eighth Dis-trict in this State, but was defeated; B. F. Manierre is "Republican" State Senator. The members of Conress are all prominent. Republicans." John A. Cennedy is Superintendent of the New York Police, ppointed by the Black Republicans; Horace Greeley editor of the New York Tribsine; James Kelley is chairman of the Republican State Committee; Wm. Bryant, is editor of the Evening Post, and one of

A writer in Monday's Herald, over the signature of "M., destined to a great "surprise" than a secession meeth of Wilmington. He will yet see a North Carolina secessic onvention assembled, and deciding to place North Carolina in her original sovereignty.

He takes a regular dollar and cent view of the great issues the day but we have there are but few North Carolina in the carolina secessic surprises.

He takes a regular dollar and cent view of the great issue of the day, but we hope there are but few North Carolinians so sordid as to make mere trade the standard by which the honor and dignity of our State are to be measured; still fewer who think this honor a mere "soap bubble."

We suppose "M." belongs to the "Watch and Wait" party—waiting for the "Overt Act"—waiting for the rights of North Carolina to be infringed. Does he forget that these rights have already been infringed by at least nine of the Northern States? Does he recollect that a declaration of hostilities is already made in the shape of an "irrepressible conflict?" Does he not see that these infringements and onflict?" Does he not see that these infringements an hese doctrines have received the endorsement of eightee these doctrines have received the endorsement of eighteen States by an overwhelming majority of nearly 400,000? And yet, with an enemy advancing, we are to pause, because "Wilmington is very dependent on New York," and it is in the power of "Northern merchants and dealers, aided in part by our Banks, to crush at least two-thirds of the merchants of Wilmington." Our Banks will not aid them, but if this be true, we know of no stronger argument in favor of immediate secession, take the risk of being crushed, and giving the third that can stand up an opportunity of eath.

immediate secession, take the risk of being crushed, and riving the third that can stand up an opportunity of establishing new currents of treds. shing new currents of trade.

The fraternal feeling always existing towards the North. has led to a course of trade from the South, which, with high tariffs, and large appropriations by the federal govern-ment for Northern expenditure, has had the tendency to centralize capital at the North, draining the South to an ex-tent which would long since have impoverished her, but for her immense agricultural products. Upon these, Northern ers have grown fat, and have gained the power to "crush'

us. Trade has placed the South under a commercial vassal age to the North, which nothing but a dissolution can reme dy. Change this. establish manufactories, do your trading among your friends, and in a very short time capital wi stay at home and be rewarded. Labor will be remunerate to an extent amply repaying the sacrifices to which we may be temporarily subjected. The opinion of "M," as to the meeting of the 19th inst.

not speaking the sentiments of the majority of the citizens of Wilmington, does not amount to much with those who saw the large, carnest and enthusiastic assemblage.— Our opinion is, that a large majority of our fellow-citizens of Wilmington and North Carolina, are in favor of action, and if the man who traveled "before the election," will take the same route, or if "M." will mingle with our citizens, they, with some of our legislators, will have anoth-er great "surprise" in finding themselves so far behind the sentiments of the neonle. entiments of the people.

Wilmington, 27th November, 1860.

For the Journal At a public meeting of the citizens of Lillington, N. C., held on Saturday, November 24th, 1860, on motion, Dr. Will D. Somers was called to the Chair, and B. G. Larkins was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few very appropriate remarks, stating that we had met together for the purpose of forming a military company in our village.

On motion of W. J. Cornwall, Esq., the Chair appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Dr. J. Robt. Larkins, C. W. Rivenbark and S. V. Larkins, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

he action of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, W. W. Larkins Samuel Blumenthal and W. J. Cornwall, Esgrs. made some practical remarks relative to the benefits to be derived from

he completion of this great work. The Committee, through Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of three, onsisting of Dr. J. R. Larkins, B. G. Larkins, and P. Monague, to get subscribers to form a company sufficient to get arms from the government, and report to next meeting.

Resolved, That the uniform of each be made of gray or due North Carolina Cassimere, trimmed with black

and brass buttons. Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft By-Laws and Regulations for the government of the ompany.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of these pro

eedings to the Wilmington Journal and Herald for publi-On motion, the meeting adjourned.
WILL. D. SOMERS, Chm'n.

B. G. LARKINS, Sec'y. For the Journal FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 26th, 1860. Editors Journal: - We had an overwhelming and glorious meeting on Saturday night in this place in faour of Secession and Southern Rights. The miserable greivances. Opposition in this place, unlike any other spot of earth on the Globe, will never surrender party lines to accomplish any object for good or evil. They called a meeting for 3 o'clock, and after getting 500 men together, ad journed for fear they would have their milk and water resolutions voted down. They boasted that they had before night, and old Lincoln will hear the thunder o Cumberland artillery if he will look in the Wilmington Journal for the proceedings of Saturday night's meeting. The Fayetteville Observer, with its customary impu dence, undertook to forestall public sentiment by giving notice that it was the "Reverse of a Secession meet ing." But it just happens that the opinions of the people of Cumberland or of Fayetteville are not in the keeping of the Observer. The worshipers of this sheet to sustain it in the declaration that the meeting was not a Secession" meeting, voted an adjournment, or rather put the motion, and left without taking the vote. The meeting was opened with prayer, and the wisdom of Providence invoked in aid of its proceedings and immediately adjourned. But the people could not be muzzled that way, as the proceedings of Saturday night will SOUTHERN RIGHTS. show.

Extract from a private letter, dated RALEIGH, 26th November, 1860.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL -Dear Sirs: Nothing has occurred to-day of much inter the militia-\$300,000 for volunteer companies, and \$500,000 for the militia; -and in the Senate two bills for conventions of the people upon Federal matters. Resolutions from South Carolina and Mississippi were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, as also the bills above men-Yours truly, tioned.

For the Journal. RICHLANDS, N. U., Nov. 24th, 1860. Gentlemen :- You will confer a favor upon a number of your patrons in this County, by calling the attention of Martin offered the following amendment. of the public to the notice that there will be a meeting of the people of Onslow, without regard to party, held at Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 1st day of December, expressive of the sense of the citizens thereof, " upon the present state of the country, and declaratory of the line of policy to be pursued by the people of North Carolifrom the Federal Union. Several speeches will be made. The meeting will be organized at 11 o'clock."

Very respectfully, F. D. KOONCE. To Messrs. Fulton & Price, Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Wilson and the adjoining counties assembled in the Court House in the town of Wilson, on Saturday the 24th day of November, A. D. 1860, (public notice having been given,) to take into consideration the present aspect of

ffairs of the country, On motion, Gen. Joshua Barnes was called to the Chair, and R. H. Bardin was requested to act as Secrean hour, in which he portrayed in a spirited address, the resent condition of the country, and the results likely to follow from the election of Abraham Lincoln to the

Presidency of the United States. On motion of Mr. J. W. Davis, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair to report resolutions exwere appointed by the Chair to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Upon said motion, the Chair appointed Mr. J. W. Davis, Col. Macon Moye, Dr. J. Lawrence, Edmund Moore, and Capt. James D. Radcliffe, who retired for that purpose.

Rev. D. B. Clayton, of Mississippi, being present, was called for and responded in a speech of one and a half hours, in which he depicted the present state of affairs of the country, and that the only course that the

airs of the country, and that the only course that the Southern States could honorably pursue, was that of

Dr. R. G. Barham was next called upon, who re ponded to the call in a spirited speech of ten minutes n favour of secession. Col. Macon Moye was then called for, who re

by saying that he was not prepared to make a Jesse S. Barnes, Esq., was then called for, who re-ponded in a spirited address, calling upon the citizens

sponded in a spirited address, calling upon the to prepare for the crisis now upon them.

Mr. John W. Dunham, (Cadet,) of Wilmington, was then called for, who responded in an eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the sons of North Carolina, and of the South, to vindicate their honor in this, the time of her house enthusiastically observed through

State. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Legis lature, to take into immediate consideration the pasuch laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual rassment of the commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent without delay to our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the Houses of which they are respectively members. nt of the commercial interests of

On motion of Jesse S. Barnes, Esq., that the Wilson Ledger, Democratic Press and Wilmington Journal be requested to publish these proceedings, and to request all the papers in the State to copy.

On motion of Jesse S. Barnes, Esq., the meeting ad-JOSHUA BARNES, Ch'n. journed sine die. B. H. BARDEN, Sec.

Public Meeting in Fayetteville. A a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this Town was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday

evening, 24th inst., upon the great and exciting question of Southern Rights. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair C. W. J. Goldston, Eeq., and requesting Messrs. Jas. T. Rose and Jas. R. McDonald to act as Secretaries.

After a brief explanation of the objects of the meeting. Messrs. W. G. Broadfoot, Thomas Waddell, Wm. A. Rose, Neill McKay and Wm. G. Mathews were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. After an interval of a few moments (occupied by an

able, interesting and patriotic speech from D. J. Devane, Esq., of Sampson,) the committee presented the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, the present state of the country demands expression of public opinion, and it being a privilege guaran-eed under the Bill of Ri hts, and consecrated in the Revo-

utionary struggle, for any portion of the people to meet to gether and express their sentiments and common good. Therefore, mmon good Therefore,

Resolved 1st That the repeated acts of aggression on the part of a purely sectional party of the Northern States on the rights of the South, the total disregard of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the election of Abraham Lincoln to the of-

fice of President of the United States requires on the part of the Legislature and the people of the State immediate preparation for the defence of the rights of North Carolina.

Resolved 2d. That the Constitution of the United States is a compact of sovereign, independent States, and that the right of secession exists whenever it is necessary to protect ne property of persons from oppressive legislation, or when there is a failure on the part of Congress to recognize and secure to the Southern States their rights under the Consti

Resolved 3d. That we approve especially of that part of the Governor's Message on federal relations, to wit: A consultation with the Southern States, and a Convention of the people of this State, the reorganization of the Militia, and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers with ufficient appropriation to furnish the necessary arms and

Resolved 4th, That North Carolina, in the bosoms of whose sons first burned the fires of liberty, and the State which proclaimed the first declaration of independence, will be the last to yield her rights or abjectly submit to the domination of the Black Republican party.

Resolved 5th, That we approve of holding a convention of

he people of Cumberland County on Tuesday of December Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be offered o the Newspapers of Fayetteville, Salisbury, Raleigh, Wil-nington, N. Y. Jonral of Commerce, Day Book, and Washington Constitution, with a request for publication

Upon motion, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Hon. Warren Winslow with a request to ad-Major J. P. Leonard fervently defended our rights. Gov. Winslow then addressed the meeting at length,

setting forth with his usual logical force the dangers which threaten us, and proposing to submit to a Convention of the people, the responsibility of redressing our Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., was called upon and made a short but forcible speech. After which there was an

enrollment of Minute Men, and the meeting adjourned. G. W. J. GOLDSTON, Chairman. JAS. T. ROSE, Secretaries. J. R. McDonald.

AND EDGECOMBE.—At an informal meeting of the citizens of the adjoining counties of Halifax, Martin and Edgecombe held at Palmyra on Thursday, Nov. 15th, Lemuel Hyman, Esqr., was called to the chair, and S.

B. Hyman, requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Thos. Jones, Esqr., of Martin, in a few well timed remarksand perfect harmony prevailed. Dr. Wm. R. Wood then introduced the following

reamble and resolutions: Whereas, in the present crisis of affairs, it has become ecessary for the people of our different counties to adopt more decided precautionary measures for the protection of their lives, their fortunes and their firesides: And, whereas under present existing circumstances, it is an imperative duty incumbent upon them to act with the strictest vigilance, promptness and decision to effect this, and ensure peace and safety to themselves and

It is therefore Resolved, That we, the citizens of Halifax, Edgeombe and Martin do adopt measures for the formation in our midst of a volunteer corps, and that we appeal to our fellow citizens throughout our different counties to come forward and both by example and precept aid and assist us in our patriotic course.

Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that in the vent of the Sovereign State of Georgia following South Carolina in her secession movement, we favor the withrawal of North Carolina from the Federal Union. All of which passed without a dissenting voice, with the exception of the last resolution to which Mr. Jones

Resolved. That in the event of Alabama and Mississing pi joining South Carolina and Georgia in a secessi movement, to favor the withdrawal of North Caroling from the Federal Union.

Mr. Jones made an able and argumentative speech which he counseled an allegiance with France in the na with reference to the proposition of withdrawing event of total disruption, which he thought inevitable. He was replied to by Dr. Wood in support of his resolution without the amendment, in a few remarks, in which ne strenuously advocated the immediate secession of North Carolina. Dr. Wood was strongly supported in is remarks by Mr. Thigpen of Edgecombe, who took a bold and decided stand for immediate secession. Severgentlemen then participated in the debate, when Dr. Wood arose and said, for the sake of harmony he would

accept the amendment of Mr. Jones, which was passed with but one dissenting voice. Kenneth Thigpen, Esqr., after a few remarks, then resented the following resolution. Resolved, That we recommend to our members in the Legislature from our respective counties to use their utmost endeavors and exert their efforts, in urging the

the State. This, after some little discussion by Mr. Whitman, Mr. Thigpen and others, was adopted by a large majority of

L. L. Lovejoy, Esqr., fof Halifax came forward and presented a paper for the signatures of all those who felt disposed to enroll themselves as members of the Voluneer Company. It was also moved and seconded that a

the 24th inst., for the purpose of enlisting volunteers.

It was then Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Scot and Neck News, the Murfreesboro Citizen and the Tarboro' Mercury, with a request for all the papers throughout the State to copy—after which the meetin adjourned.

LEMUEL HYMAN, Ch'n. L. B. HYMAN, Sec'y.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON. - Washington, Nov. 24.—It is reported that the anticipated rupture in the cabinet will be indefinitely postponed. The President has somewhat changed his original position, and modified his views. The President has expressed his belief that South Carolina will go out of the Union before Christmas. He designs to refer the whole matter to Congress. It is aunounced that the South Carolina Representatives intend to occurry their seats in Congress. Representatives intend to occupy their seats in Congressantil act ual secession takes place.

blowing let day of December next, to give an expression of their opinions in relation to the proper policy to be specifically adopted by our proper in view of the present political imaginary danger, exposed himself to the grasp following the party is desirable. Several gentlemen have thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of by the Union shrickers who profess to thought of the magnetic field themselves the predict thought to field a danger greater than the magnetic field themselves the meaning of the unfortunate wretch, who friends the predict that the unfortunate wretch, who friends the predict themselves the predict throught to field. The profession of the predict throught to field themselves themselves the predict throught to field themselves the predict throught themselves the predict

MANY CITIZENS.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FRUM MISSISSIPPI JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 27, 18 The Governor's message to the Legislature is strong, uncompromising tone. The members

Legislature are unanimous for secession. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PER SUSPENDED. Washington City, Nov. 27, 1861 Our Diplomatic Relations with Peru are non a

v suspended. No further outrages have been reported from Ton Very few Congressmen have yet arrived. LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28th, 1881 The steamship Arabia from Liverpool on the via Queenstown, for Boston, has arrived at this bost The Prince of Wales has arrived out. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17th, 1860 Cotton—Sales for the week 44,000 bales. The m ket opened firm but closed dull, and business is flat or ing to the bank rates having advanced to 51% per Lower qualities have declined 1/4d a 3/6d, and Mills qualities 1/4 d.

Flour dull and prices declined 1 a 2s. Corn firm. Provisions quiet. In Bacon and La nothing done for want of stock. Rosin dull, and prices unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s. Rice steady, with a large business early in the se

Consols unchanged NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, November 28, 1866 [At the close yesterday.] Cetton dull, with sales of 2000 bales. Flour Wheat quiet; choice white \$1 40. Corn doll 65 a 66c. Spirits Turpentine dull at 37c. Rosin du

Rice dull. Treason! What is it? During the entire canvass that has just termin says the Oxford (Miss.) Intelligencer, the combined position, through all their organs, and upon every have been shouting hosannas to "the glorious Unio and constantly endeavoring to terrify the ignorant timid, and the credulous, by the declaration, that, in event of secession of any State from the Union of man, who sustained his State in that measure, and an effort, on the part of the other States, to come into submission, would be guilty of the crime of treat and justly deserve the condign punishment due to fi

who are guilty of that offence. In view of the use that is attempted to be made of bugbear of "treason," by the Union shrickers day, it becomes proper that we should inquire treason really is, and, also, whether there is no dan that those who is now denouncing its penalties ar others, may not, themselves become liable to me against as traitors.

The Constitution of the United States provides (14 3. sec. 3.) that " Treason against the United States consist only in levying war against them, or in adherto their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." constitution of Mississippi, in like manner, (Art.' 3.) declares that " Treason against the State shall a sist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It will the seen that treason may be committed against a San well as against the United States. The penalty of n either case, is death.

Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution offence of treason could not have been committed again the United States. It was only the individual crime. When, however, the several States, acti their sovereign capacity, ratified the Constitution thereby delegated to the general government, at common agent, the specific powers enumerated in instrument, and conferred upon that government and ity to compel obedience, on the part of the indirect citizens of all the States, to such laws as might be acted by Congress, within the limits of the delega as should resist, by armed force, the authority of Union.

The citizens of the several States are bound to the general government because, and only because, have been commanded to do so by the sovereign supreme authority of their respective States-the authority which binds them to the duty of obediene the Constitution and laws of their respective States That commandment, at any moment, may be withdra or reversed by the same authority, either because State is of the opinion that the compacts of the stitution have been violated, or because, as a matter simple expediency, she deems it proper to within from the Union. The powers conferred upon the general government are merely delegated, and not surrended is apparent from the tenth amended article of the stitution, in which it is declared that "the powers delegated to the United States by the Constitution prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Any State, therefore may rightfully revoke her delegation of authority will general government, at her own pleasure, either cause or without cause; just as an individual, who has ecuted a power of attorney, whereby he has deleg authority to another person to sell a tract of land, rightfully revoke that power of attorney, either been he thinks he has discovered indications of a design the part of the agent, to betray his trust, or simply cause he prefers to transact his own business in per

or to employ another agent. Let it be supposed that a State-Mississippi, ample-chooses to exercise her undoubted right of drawning from the Union, and that the other S under the leadership of Lincoln, Ramlin & Co., shi thereupon undertake, as has been imprudently threa ed, " to whip her back." Our State, until she ! "whipped back," would, unquestionally, be out of Union. She would not be fone of the United States Her citizens, therefore, could not be guilty of the offence against Great Britain, or Spain; because very essence of treason consists in a violation of duty of allegiance and fidelity which the offender of to a government which had the right to claim the fu ment of that duty at his hands. On the other hands. should any citizen of Mississippi, in an armed const between his State and other and foreign States espec the cause of the enemy, and be found fighting in t Legislature to call a convention of the people of North ranks, or "giving them aid and comfort," Carolina, to decide upon the future course and policy of the state. thereby incur the guilt and shame of treason again. State, and be liable, as a traitor, to the extreme party of th denounced by our laws against offenders of that des

The first and highest duty of the citizen is that when he owes to his State. To his State his sole allegiand is due, and not merely " his first allegiance," as it commonly expressed. So long, and so far, as his commands him to obey the general government, s barbecue and General Meeting be held at Palmyra on and so far, by reason of his duty of allegiance State, it is his duty to obey; and, for the same to when his State no longer commands him to obey overnment, it is no longer his duty to obey. sonable means, he resists the will of his State mately expressed, it will constitute no defence for when she arraigns him for his crime, that what was authorized by the laws of a Union of which State was no longer a member. As well mig American deserter, in our late war with Mexico in arms against his countrymen, and about to be ted, have attempted to evade his doom by pleading the laws of Mexico authorized what he had done. enswer would have been, that those laws, fully as night have protected the Mexican soldiers, could o protection to a traitor, like him.

If, therefore, there are any timid ones, who started the started ones, who started ones, terror when the phrase, " treason against the States," is uttered in their bearing, and who, the

to escape all danger, would basely betray, or more by surrender, the rights and honor of their State section, let them not rest too securely in their amunity from peril; for they may find, when late for them to profit by the discovery, that the thought to flee. They may, perhaps, find themselve

plore the separation of the States now composite Union, is a real offence, and may lead to actual strate States. lation by the rope; treason against the Uniten Su on the other hand, except in so far as it may be per cated of the citizens of these States which actually pose the Union, is but a painted sham, fit only to see the Union, is but a painted sham, fit only to children with, and those female children, of larger growth who, without the spirit that should belong to them. I on the "inexpressibles." Men, we imagine, will scare From the New York Day Book.

THE INCITERS TO REVOLUTION AND TREASON.

Peaceably if we Can-Violently if we Must."

Once and forever, at least so far as this country is concerned, the infernal question of slavery must be disposed of ; A SPEEDY AND ABSOLUTE ABOL-SHMENT of the whole system is the true policy of the South-and this is the policy which we propose to purpose. \* \* \* Slaveholders! It is for you to eide whether we are to have justice peaceably or BY VIOLENCE, for whatever consequences may follow, we are determined to have it ONE WAY OR THE OTHER .- Helper's Book.

We recommend -1st. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the

2d. Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the traficker in human flesh.

3d. No co-operation with slaveholders in politicsno fellowship with them in religion-no affiliation with them in society. 4th. No patronage to slaveholding merchants-no

guestship in slave-waiting hotels-no fees to slaveholding lawyers-no employment of slaveholding physicians -no audience to slaveholding parsons. 5th. No recognition of pro-slavery men, except as

ruffians, outlaws and criminals .- [Helper's Book. The above is the programme of Helper. His work is not of the slightest interest to any body; it is a mess of trash, and is of no consequence except that it endorses the forcible and revolutionary overthrow of the institutions of the South. And this threat, as far as so infamous a fellow as he is concerned, amounts to nothing, but the fact that a book containing the above paragraph has been endorsed by sixty-eight members of Congress, and money subscribed for its circulation by prominent men, at the North, is what gives it its only significance and importance. We published last summer the names of most of these endorsers of revolution, but as we have been requested to do so again, from several sources, our readers will find below the names and certificates of endorsement:

NEW YORK, March 9, 1859. DEAR SIR.—If you have read and critically examined the work, you will probably agree with us that no course of argument so successfully controverting the practice of slavery in the United States, and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equalled that of the volume entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet it," by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina.

Correspondence or personal interviews in relation to this enterprise may be had with any one of the undersigned, who will be pleased to receive subscriptions in aid of its speedy consummation.

An early response from you is respectfully solicited. Wm. H. Anthon, Treasurer, 16 Exchange place, New York. S. E. Sewall, Boston, Mass. S. Padelford, Providence. W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia. W. McCauley, Wilmington. Wm. Gunnison, Baltimore. L. Clephane, Washington. Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall. F. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee in New York, to aid in the circulation of Mr. Helper's book, on the plan proposed above, beg leave to recommend the object to the public and ask their co-opera-

Subscriptions may be sent to Hon. Wm. H. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange place, New York, directly or through either of the undersigned committee. David Dudley Field, Charles W. Elliot,

James A. Briggs, C. A. Peabody, Wm. Curtis Noyes. R. H. McCurdy, Abram Wakeman, Edgar Ketchum, Benj. F. Manierre We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, do cordially en-

dorse the opinion and approve the enterprise set forth in the foregoing circular: -Anson Burlingame, Schuyler Colfax, Owen Lovejoy, Amos P. Granger, Edwin B. Morgan, Galusha A. Grow, Edward Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, Calvin C. Chaffee, William H. Kelsey, Wm. A. Howard, Henry Waldon, Geo. W. Palmer, John Sherman. Daniel W. Gooch, Henry L. Dawes, I. Washburne, Jr., Justin S. Morrill. J. A. Bingham. Wm. Kellogg, E. B. Washburne, Benjamin Stanton, Cvd'r B Tompkins, Edward Dodd, Cad. C. Washburne, John Covode.

Sam'l G. Andrews.

Emroy B. Pottle,

J. F. Farnsworth,

Mason W. Tappan,

T. Davis, (Iowa.)

Homer E. Royce,

Valente B. Horton,

Samuel R. Curtis

Charles J. Gilman,

John Thompson,

Wm. D. Brayton,

O. B. Matteson.

James Wilson.

Geo. R. Robbins,

John M. Parker,

A. S. Murray,

David Kilgore,

John E. Potter,

R. E. Fenton,

Sidney Dean,

Abraham B. Olin, Nath'l B. Durfee, DeWitt C. Leach. T. Davis, (Mass.) C. L. Knapp, Philemon Bliss, Charles Case, James Pike, Isaac D. Clawson,

Robert B. Hall, Freeman H. Morse, William Stewart, John M. Wood, Stephen C. Foster, Charles B. Hoard, J. W. Sherman, James Buffinton, Richard Mott, Ezekiel P. Walton, S. A. Purviance,

Silas M. Burroughs. Francis E. Spinner, It is believed that this testimony of a southern man born and reared under the influence of slavery, will be more generally listened to and profoundly heeded, wheth er in the slave or in the free states, than an equally able and conclusive work written by a northern man. And it is very desirable, therefore, that a cheap compend of its contents, fitted for gratuitous circulation, be now made and generally diffused in those States-Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois-which are to decide the next Presidential contest.

Jas. Kelley, Chairman of Horace Greeley, State Cen. Com. B. S. Hedrick. John Jay, John A. Kennedy, Marcus Spring, Thurlow Weed, Abram Wakeman, J. C. Underwood, Wm. C. Bryant. Wm. Henry Anthon, R. H. McCurdy, E. Delafield Smith, W. Curtis Noyes.

In aid of the general fund for circulating one hundred thousand copies of the work in hand, subscriptions up to the 15th of June, 1859, amount to about \$3,700, of which the following, as will respectively appear, have been received in sums of from \$10 to \$250:

Clay, Cassius M., for a Kentucky clergyman 250
Clay, Cassius M., for several persons. 10
Darrah, Robert L., New York city. 10
Dudley, E. G. Boston, Mass. 50
Endicott, William, Jr., Boston, Mass. 100
Fiske, Edward W., Brooklyn, N. Y. 100
Fosdick, Samuel, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10
Fosdick, Samuel, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10
Formula, Citler, New Haven, Conn. 10 French, Stiles, New Haven, Conn..... Frisbie, M. J., New York City. 100
Frothingham, O. B., Jersey City. 100
Goodloe, D. R., and friend, Washington, D. C. 160 Goodloe, D. R., and friend, Washington, D. C.

Greeley, Horace, New York City.

Greenleaf, R. C., Boston, Mass.

Harris, Edward, Woonsocket, R. I.

Hedrick, Benjamin S., New York City.

Hurlbut, F., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jay, John, New York City.

McCaulley, William, Wilmington, Del.

Marble, Nathan, Port Byron, N. Y.

Mary, Samuel, Boston, Mass.

Norgan, Edwin D., Albany, N. Y.

Nesmith, John, Lowell, Mass.

Norton, John T., Farmington, Conn.

Mary Barnington, Conn.

100

Sam'l W. Johnson.

T appearing by the affidavit of complainant, that defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington for the defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860.

Nov. 29.

WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PACKET.

in A. Salam, Port Syron, N. Y.

Samuel, Boston, Mass.

100

F. F. \$25, North Carolina. 165
S. F. M., Wilmington, Del. 10
A friend, by S. E. Sewell, Boston, Mass, \$10; E. B., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$25...

The Troubles in Kansas. St. Louis, Nov. 26.—The brigade of Missouri vol-unteers, under the command of Brigadier General Frost, mustered into service by order of Governor Stewart,

for the protection of the western frontier, left on an extra train on the Pacific railroad yesterday. The brigade numbered about 700, embracing eight companies of infantry and engineer corps, one company of cavalry and three pieces of artillery, fully armed and equipped for one month's campaign. Major Bell, of the United States arsenal, furnished a full supply of shot and canister for the battery, 40,000 pounds of Minnie balls, and sixty rounds for each of the Colt's revolvers. Some three or four thousand people assembled at the

depot to see the expedition off, and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested. A gentleman just in from Osceola states that the citizens of that section are in a great state of excitement, apprehending that Capt. Montgomery, with his band of Jay-Hawkers would push on to that place for the purpose of taking possession of the bank there and its contents, which could be easily effected in the present un-

armed condition of the people. The last news of Montgomery's movements was that a portion of his band was at Boll's Mills, only twentyfive miles from Osceola, and it was feared that he was about to march on the latter place

A small independent company of Minute Men left here this evening, well armed, for the scene of action. E HOMICIDE.—An unfortunate, if not cruel homicide was committed in this town, last Saturday night, at the Tenpin alley of Mr. Thomas Waters. Wm. Sauls becoming offended with Noah T. Turnage keeper of the alley, for the time being, lifted a "pony" ball and struck Turnage a blow on the right temple, knocking him down; and of which blow, according to the verdict of the coroner's inquest, held over the dead body, poor Turnage died. The affair happened about 9 or 10 o'clock, Saturday night, and the unfortunate man lingered in great agony until about 11 on Sunday morning,

when he expired. Turnage was a peaceable and harmless man, of rather diminutive stature, and his death, under the circumstances, will be much deplored. He has an aged mother and other relatives living in Green County. Sauls was arrested Sunday morning, by Sheriff Thompson, and was formally committed. We forbear comment, as the matter has to undergo the usual legal investigation.-Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 27th inst.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The express train on the N. C. Railroad, ran off the track one mile this side of Charlotte, yesterday morning—the switches being out of place at the coming of the Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford Road. The engine was precipitated down an embankment of 20 to 30 feet. No one hurt. Supposed to be caused by some malicious person.

Goldsboro' Tribune, 28th inst.

MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1v. LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEED. JUST RECEIVED FROM D. LANDRETH & SONS, the NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of a variety of Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Roots, Onion Setts, White and Red Clover Seed, Blue Grass, and a general assortment of small Seed. Also, Flower Seeds and Hyacinth Bulbs. For sale by WALKER MEARES, 45 Market stree

in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

A Word of Warning. There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon a community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and grey and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the Nov. 27. use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made

White BEANS AND PIG PORK, at

Nov. 27.

WORTH & D. with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decemly. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable. Troy Whig.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.
W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. Nov. 23.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be

known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in I'en Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and

by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents. May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowlv.

MARRIED.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.

David Melvin, O. B. Filed November 19th, 1860.

Great Sale of Perishable Property in Duplin & Wayne Counties!

AVING been left Executor to the last will and testament of the late Buckner L. Hill, I shall, on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at his late Wayne county residence, near the residence of Mr. Joseph R. Hatch, expose to public sale, on a credit of six months, all the CROP and STOCK on the place. There are some EIGHTY HEAD OF FAT HOGS on the place.

On Thursday, the 3d of January next, the sale will commence on the Goshen plantation. in Duplin county. There

mence on the Goshen plantation, in Duplin county. There is about ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF FAT HOGS, some TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES; some SIXTY or SEVENTY BALES OF COTTON. The sale will continue from day to day, at both the above places, until the entire perishable estate is disposed of.

ALSO, the NEGROES on the above premises will be hired

And on the 10th day of January, 1861, the sale will commence at the Bear Swamp Plantation, where I shall sell a portion of the perishable estate, several HORSES, MULES, COTION, TURPENTINE, &c., &c. Terms, six months credit; notes with approved security HALSTEAD BOURDEN, Executor. 14-tf Nov. 29, 1860.

TRUST SALE. BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, made and executed to me by Absalom Best, bearing date of Nov. 8th, 1860, for certain purposes therein specified and mentioned, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on Tuesday, 4th December, in Warsaw, the remainder of his stock of Goods, consisting of Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, Feady Made Clothing, Nails, Calicos, Muslins, Ginghams, &c., &c., and many ther pretty things too tedious to mention at present, but will be shown on day of sale. Terms made known on day

I also hereby give notice to all persons that are indebted to the said Absalom Best, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle, as the business of the concern must be closed up for the benefit of those named in said Trust. JOHN C. BROADHURST, Trustee. Warsaw, Duplin co., Nov. 29, 1860. 14-1t Warsaw, Duplin co., Nov. 29, 1860.

NEW STORE: NEW GOODS:: OUR ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which was purchased from direct importations, (and principally for cash,) is now being offered at reduced prices for cash. It comprises every variety and style of Dress Goods, White Goods, Sheetings, Shirtings, style of Dress Goods, White Goods, Sheetings, Shirtings, Kerseys—with a large supply of North Carolina Cassimeres and Kerseys from the best factory in the State. Our goods are all new, and will be found as cheap or cheaper, than those sold elsewhere at cost. We invite our friends and the public to give us a call, and we will do them good.

McINTIES & BROWN,

39 Market Street. LOST OR STOLEN:

LOST OR STOLEN, from the residence of Mrs. Susan Nixon, on Topsail Sound, on Monday evening, 19th of November, a little NEGRO GIRL, named HEN-MEITA, two years old, round, plump face, small eyes, high forehead, and thin hair—well dressed in blue homespun.— Any one that will bring the said child forth, will receive the reward of FIFTY DOLLARS; or any one that can give sufstolen the said child, will receive the reward of ONE HUN-DRED DOLLARS. R. C. NIXON.
Topsail Sound, New Hanover Co., Nov. 26.—70-3t—14-1m

CARD TO LARGE MEN. WE HAVE JUST MADE UP, 50 Heavy Over Coats,

20 Business Suits, 100 pairs Pants, Vests, &c., for the largest men, and others not quite so large.

Those who have found difficulty in getting fitted can rely BALDWIN'S, upon being accommodated at BALDWIN'S,

38 Market street. 72 -d&w CANAL BARROWS.

100 CANAL BARR lots to suit, at CANAL BARROWS in Warehouse, and for sale in WILSON'S. PLOWS. CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS,

A ND other Agricultural Implements in Warehouse, and for sale at low prices, at most reliable Seed Growers in the country, a full supply of Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil establishment, No. 5 Market street, near the wharf. TO ARRIVE.

100 BUSHELS RYE. Apply to STOKLEY & OLDHAM. TO ARRIVE. BBLS. FLOUR. Apply to STOKLEY & OLDHAM. FLOUR\_FLOUR.

FAMILY AND SUPER. FLOUR, from Wachovia Mills—fresh ground—received yesterday. For sale by Nov. 27.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. N. C. FLOUR! N. C. FLOUR!: 132 BAGS, for sale by Nov. 27.

WORTH & DANIEL. WORTH & DANIEL'S. A LVAREZ SEGARS, at Nov. 27.

WORTH & DANIEL'S. Uranted pure and good, at WORTH & DANIEL'S. Nov. 27.

PLANTERS! DISTILLERS MILL OWNERS.

ALL WHO OWN—ALL WHO HIRE NEGROES.

1,000 NEGRO BLANKETS

T COST FOR CASH, OR NEGOTIABLE PAPER.-A The bulk of our trade in Planter's Goods being all over, we have determined to sell the BLANKETS on hand at FACTORY PRICES, for cash.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

20 to 30 per cent. below the market, at BALDWIN'S, BALDWIN'S. BALDWIN'S,

TTMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS!! FOR CASH!!! Twenty-five per cent. less than others ask. At the Emporium, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valeses—at cost—at cost-at 34 Market Street. MYERS & MOORE. Nov. 27th

BUCKWHEAT, in bbls. and bags. For sale by Nov. 22.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. 7.000 BUSHELS SUPERIOR White Upland Corn.

GREAT ATTRACTION! NEW SUPPLY of Window Shades, plain and ornamental, consisting of 500 different patterns, from 5 to 10 teet in length. I offer my whole stock of Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. All Shades purchased at this establishment put up free of charge. I would also call attention to my stock of Damask and fancy Cornices, for Window

Curtains, all of which I offer at reduced prices. C. POLVOGT, Corner Front & Princess sts. SUNDRIES. HDS. Prime Sweet Cardenas Molasses;
33 ... Musco. Sugar;
20 barrels New Orleans Syrup;

150 bags prime to choice Rio Coffee; 200 bales choice Eastern Hay; 290 kegs Nails-all sizes; 100 barrels Mullets; 10 tons Hoop Iron; 100 boxes Star & Macy's Cand'es. For sale by 66, 1860. HATHAWAY & CO. Nov. 26, 1860.

DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from his old stand, to the corner of Mar ket and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation.

every operation.

I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price. October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6-3m. [Herald copy.]

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS. HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. H. A. BAGG to collect a Taxes due me. Persons are hereby notified that al Taxes, without any distinction, that remain unpaid at next December Court, will be returned to the Court, and the pro-perty will be sold in ten days afterwards. E. D. HALL, Late Sheriff. E. D. HALL, Late Sheriff.

I can be found at the Office of Mr. Jas. A. Wright, at the Court House, every day in the week from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BESWAY, # 15 . . 30 @ Liquors, & gall, (dome Whiskey,.....28 @ N. E. Rum,...35 @ BEEF CATTLE, \$ 100 Bs.... 5 50 @ 7 00 2nd hand....1 00 @ 1 65 New.......1 95 @ 2 00 CANDLES, # Ib. NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, \$\pi\$ 280 lbs

\*Virgin....0 00 @
Yellow dip..0 00 @ Tallow.....16 @ Adamantine...20 @ COFFEE, & Ib. Hard. Java......17 @

Laguayra ... 14 @ Rio ... 15 @ St. Domingo ... 14 @ COTTON, # 15. ord. to mid'g... 91@ strict mid'g... 101@ good mid'g... 101@ ₩ gallon .... 32 @ Varnish, ₩ gal.26 @ OTTON BAGGING, AILS, # D., DOMESTICS, Sheeting, Byd. 8 @ Sperm, .....2 00 @ : Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 Yarn, # lb. . . 19½@ Eggs, # doz. . . 20 @ FEATHERS, # lb. 55 @ FISH, # bbl., PEA NUTS, bush1 05 @ POTATOES, Sweet, # bush. 55 @ Mullets ..... 5 25 @ 7 00 Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 Irish, do.,. 00 @ 1 00 do. # bbl.,.1 75 @ 2 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. .3 6 50 @ 8 50 Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50 ROVISIONS, # 1b., N. C. Bac

Hams, .... 15 @ Middlings, ... 00 @ Shoulders, ... 12 @ Hog round, ... 13 @ # cwt .....4 00 @ 6 50 FLOUR, N. C. brands # bbl.. Family.....0 00 @ 8 00 Western Racon Superfine ... 0 00 @ 7 75 Middlings,...121@ Shoulders,...101@ N. C. Lard,...13 @ Fine ...... 0 00 @ 7 50 Cross ...... 0 00 @ 7 25 GLUB, # 1b.,.....12 @ 20 GUNNY BAGS,...,10 @ 18 West'n do.....121@ GUANO, Peruvian. Butter,.....20 @ Cheese,.....12 @ Under 1 ton, 78 lb.,.....34 1 ton and upwards,
per ton, 60 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, # bbl..1 25
Per ton,..... 9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, # bushel, PORK, Northern, 38 bbl., City Mess,...22 50 @23 00 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 Butt, .....17 00 @18 00 Beef, Mess, .11 50 @16 00 do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00 POULTRY, Chickens, live, 15 @

nbs,.....1 50 @ 2 25

Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,104@

C. Yellow..... 94@. Granulated, :..11 @

do. inferior to

Contract, ... 4 00 @ 5 50

Pease, Cow... 80 @ 55
Do. B. Eye.. 0 95 @ 1 00 do. dead...00 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, # 15.00 @ Wheat, red. . 0 00 @ 0 00 do. white..0 00 @ Rice, rough.. 00 @ 1 00 SHEEP, Whead Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 25 Mutton,.....1 50 @ 2 25 Hides, # ib., Green, ...... 51@ Dry ...... 7½@ Hay, # 100 lbs. Alum, # bush.,00 @ Liverpool, # sack. ground, cargol 00@ 0 00 Eastern .... 1 05 @ 1 10 N. River .... 85 @ 90 do. fm storel 10@ 1 20 fine.......1 50 @ 1 75 SUGAR, # lb. Porto Rico,... 8 @ 9 New Orleans,. 8 @ 3 IRON, # 1b.

English, ass'd. 44@ 00
American, ref.. 34@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 75 00@77 50 Swede ....... 53 Ø 00 Lime, ₩ bbl... 75 Ø 80 do. fm store . 90 Ø 1 00 LUMBER, # M,, (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ 7 50 (Steam Sawed.)

Common, ... 0 00 @ 3 00 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 Floor Boards, rough......15 00 @16 00 Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 00 Timber, ₩ M., planed.....18 00 @19 00 clear ......25 00 @30 00 Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 9 00 @10 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 ordinary, .5 00 @ 6 00 Ship Stuff, rough edge .14 00 @15 00 re-sawed...16 00 @17 00

cording to quality.

Товассо, # в., Molases, # gallon. Cuba, Hhds 24 @ 27 Bbls. 30 @ leans. 50 @ Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the rater, are subject to the expense of cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$ M.; Tar and when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. \*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

TO NEW YORK. On deck. Under deck Turpentine and Tar, \$\ bbl.,....\$ 00 Rosin.....do..... Flour.....do..... 600 @ 800 Ground Peas, & bushel, . . . . . 0 Cotton, & bale, . . . . 0 Co Cotton goods, & cubic foot, . . . 0 Rice, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M., as to size, . 0 09\(\begin{array}{c} \) 4 00 \(\text{OSTON} \) Turpentine and Tar, # bbl..... Cotton, \$ lb . . . . 0 00
Rough Rice, \$ bushel, . . . 0
Lumber, \$ M . . . . 6 00@8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 28th, 1860.

We have nothing favorable to report in the market for country produce during the week just ended. There is but little produce coming to market at present, holders preferring to keep it back in consequence of the low prices for all descriptions. The stringency in the money market continues, as the Banks are not now discounting paper, notwithstanding a suspension of specie payment has been legalized by the Legislature. In Crude Turpentine there has been no change in price, but the market is by no means firm, and it is owing principally to the light receipts that former prices are maintained. Spirits Turpentine has ruled inactive and shows a decline of 1 a 2 cents, the market closing with little or no disposition on the part of dealers to operate. For Rosin the market has been neglected, and Tay has declined. or no disposition on the part of dealers to operate. For Rosin the market has been neglected, and Tar has declined 30 cents with a further downward tendency. In Cotton not a single transaction has been reported, buyers generally having withdrawn from the market. In other articles noth-

having withdrawn from the market. In other articles nothing new has transpired, and we refer to the following review for the week's transactions:

Turpentine.—For this article we have to report a quiet market since our last, and owing mainly to the small quantity arriving former prices have been kept up. Shippers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent, and the demand has been principally for distilling purposes. We quote the market as closing quiet at \$2 for yellow dip, \$1 60 for virgin, and \$1 05 for new hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. The sales for the week ended this morning foot up 2,668 bbls. sales for the week ended this morning foot up 2,668 bbls.,

as follows:

Bbls. Yel. Dip. Virgin. New Hard. Wednesday 422 \$2 00 \$1 60 \$1 05 Thursday, 359 2 00 1 60 1 05 Friday, 253 2 00 1 60 1 05 Do...... 75 " 328 " " in extra order.

Bosin.— In this article we have nothing of consequence to report for the week just ended. The unsettled state of money affairs and the low prices abroad, together with the high rates of freight, have had the effect to check transactions, and there is scarcely anything doing in either quality; in fact there have been no sales of the finer qualities for some weeks past. Since our last review the sales comprise only 537 bbls. No. 2 at 85 cents per bbl.; 270 do. Common at 80 cents for tale bbl.; and 1800 do. at 85 cents per 310 lbs.

at 80 cents for tale bbl.; and 1800 do. at 80 cents per stollbs.

TAR.—After closing our report on Wednesday last the price declined 30 cents, and the market has since ruled quiet. The receipts for the week comprise about 1335 bbls., all of which sold at \$2 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The market rules about the same as last reported. Few or no beeves are coming in, and the stock in butchers hands is light. We note a moderate demand, and prime quality sells readily at 7 a 77 cents per lb. SHEEP are scarce, but there is little or no demand. We quote at \$1 50 to \$2 50 each, according to quality.

BARRELS—The market continues to be heavily stocked with empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and it is almost impossible to effect seles—the transactions for the week being confined to a few small parcels of New York make at 31 each.

absence of the usual demand the market rules very dull. A lot of 50 bbls. was received en Monday, but hot yet sold.

FLOUR.—Since our review of Wednesday last the market for State brands has ruled quiet, and prices are somewhat lower than previously quoted. The arrivals by railroad have been better, and the stock in receivers hands is fully adequate for present wants. There is merely a retail enquiry, and the sales for the week have been confined to small lots from store. We quote at \$7.75 for superfine, and \$8 per bbl. for family.

GUANO—Is in moderate stock, and there is only a small business doing. We quote from store as follows: No. 1 Peruvian \$50; Reese's Manipulated \$52; American \$40; and Sombrero \$35 per ton of 2000 lbs. Superphosphate of Lime sells at \$50, and I and Plaster at \$10 per ton.

GRAIN—In Corn we have to report a decidedly dull feeling, and it is impossible to sell unless at a material decline on former quotations. Two cargoes, consisting of 3,500 bushels, were received from Pasquotank county on Monday, and have been offered on market, but not yet sold.—There is a fair stock in store, and dealers show fittle or no disposition to operate.—OATS—Are in fair stock, and demand limited. No late receipts or sales, and quotations in table are nominal.—Pras—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and we notice a brisk demand for Cow. One or two small parcels have been received during the week by dealers and gone into store. We quote at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.—Rice—Nothing has been done as yet in the rough article. The market is moderately supplied with clean, and there is only a light demand from the trade. We quote sales at 4 a 42 cents per lb.

HAY.—The market is well supplied, and there is little or no demand. No sales for some weeks past, and quotations in table are merely nominal.

Lime.—There is nothing new to report in this article. The

n table are merely nominal.

Lime.—There is nothing new to report in this article. The market is only moderately supplied, and we notice a fair bu-siness doing. We quote from store at 90 cents a \$1 for common lump, and \$1 50 per cask for white.

Molasses.—Cuba is in fair stock, and there is only a small business doing. We quote from first hands at 24 to 27 cents per gallon, as in quality.

POTATOES.—Both Irish and Sweet are in fair supply, and

demand light. We quote the former at \$2 a \$2 25 per bbl. in the small way, and the latter at 55 to 65 cents per bushel.

PEA NUTS.—The market has ruled rather dull since our last, and prices have declined a shade. The arrivals have been fair, and we quote sales from carts and wagons (about 800 bushels) at prices ranging from \$1 05 to \$1 25 per hushel as in onelity.

bushel, as in quality.

Provisions—For N. C. cured Bacon the market rules

Provisions—For N. C. cured Bacon the market rules

None PROVISIONS—FOR N. C. cured BACON the market rules about the same as reported for several weeks past. None has been brought in, and the market is bare, the stock here being confined to a few small lots in the hands of retailers. There is a fair enquiry, and prime quality would find ready sale. In the absence of sales we are unable to give a correct quotation. The receipts of Western cured have been measure for some weeks and in consequence the stock has meagre for some weeks, and in consequence the stock has become nearly worked off;—there is, however, only a light demand, and we quote small sales from store at 10½ a 11 cts.

for shoulders, and 12½ a 13 cents per lb. for sides, as in

quantity.——LARD—There is nothing new to report in

either N. C. or Western make. The market is poorly supplied, and rules firm at 123 a 13 cents per lb.———PORK—
The receipts of Northern have been unusually light for the
past week or two, and in consequence the stock has become
nearly worked off. There is a fair demand, and parcels self from store at quotations in table. Fresh has been brough

in from the country pretty freely, and sells from carts at 9 SALT -Liverpool ground is in fair stock, and the demand has become checked. A cargo of 2,500 sacks was received direct from Liverpool a few days since, only about 1200 of

direct from Liverpool a few days since, only about 1200 of which have been sold at 95 cents a \$1 per sack.

SBINGLES.—Are in moderate demand for shipping, and but few coming to market. Sales a day or two since of 200,000 Common at \$3 per M.

Timeer.—We have nothing new to report in this article. The market continues to rule dull, and it is exceedingly difficult to sell, as there is no demand from millers. We quote solve of five rates at \$2.75 a \$10 par M. 90 days. FREIGHTS—Since our last review the market for coastwise rates has partaken of the general duliness which pervades other matters, and although we have no quotable change to report in prices, still in one or two instances a shade decline has been submitted to. The market is weak, as holders of produce are not disposed to ship unless at lower figures.—

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26—Cotton—There was an active demand for the article to-day, which resulted in the sale of about 2,000 bales. The market exhibited more firmness than for several days past, and in some instances, ½ cent advance on the finer grades were obtained by holders. The particulars were as follows, viz: 16 bales at 8½; 323 at 9; 130 at 9½; 302 at 9½; 291 at 9½; 120 at 19½; 120 at 19½; 130 at 10½, at 85 bales at 10½ cents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26th.—Cotton depressed, sales of 1200 bales at 10½ c. Flour is firm; sales of 16,500 bbls., State at \$4.75 a \$4.90, Ohio, \$5.35 a \$5.41, and Southern at \$5.20 a \$5.0, closing heavy. Wheat firm; sales of 140,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.12, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1.22, red \$1.32½. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 49,000 bushels; Chicago Spring \$1.09½ a \$1.17, white Southern \$1.40 a \$1.22, red \$1. Freights are heavy. Rosin dull at \$1 30.

3c. Provisions dull, unchanged and nominal. Coffee quiet -Rio 14 a 14½c. Whiskey dull at 19½c. MOBILE, Nov. 26.—The sales to-day were 3000 bales.—Middling is quoted at 10c. The market is steady. Exchange on New York is quoted 1 per cent. prem.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26 .- The sales to-day were 15,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 10 a 104c. Exchange on New York is quoted at 4 per cent. discount. 363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRETED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 18 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N.

Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the uality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE, Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y\* Sept. 13th, 1860

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 23df 1860.
41-tf

BAR AND RESTAURANT, Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCKIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf ## Herald please copy. BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY. DANIEL A. SMITH, South side Princess street, between Front and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C., Manufacturer of every variety of MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS, &c., keeps on hand COMFORTS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, FEATHERS, CURLED HAIR, and UPHOLSTERERS MATERIALS, all of which he will not be liberal terms as can be found elsewhere. will sell on as liberal terms as can be found elsewhere. Upholstering, in all its branches, strictly attended to.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS furnished to order, enshort notice. Orders left at the Furniture Store of O. L.

FILLYAW will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 15, 1860.—924-3m.

SUNDRIES. BBLS. MESS PORK;
20 do. prime do.;
100 kegs assorted Nails;
400 bbis. "Pink Eye" Potatoes;
100 "Table do.;
40 "Apples;
150 bushels Oats; 150 bushels Oats;
60 boxes Soap;
10 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;
100 hhds. Cardenas Molasses;
30 bbls. N. O. Molasses and Syrup;
25 boxes assorted Candy;
2000 Gunny Bags. For sale low for cash, by
Nov. 20.

W. A. CUMMIN

W. H. M'RARY. W. H. MCRARY & CO., W. H. Merrar 1 Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Pure Peruvian Guano and all other Fertilzers; also, Agents for Reese's Guano,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. Nov. 21.—Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, from New York, to E. A. Keith; with mdze.
Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.
Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & 22.—Schr. J. L. Bedner, Corduroy, from New York, to J. T. Petteway & Co. Schr. T. J. Frazier, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to T. C. & Br. Brig Ariel, Templeman, from Liverpool, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with salt.

Steamer North Carolins, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Wall.

23.—Schr Bro. & Co. 23.—Schr. Belle, Barrett, from Philadelphia, to Harriss & Schr. Target, Farrell, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux : with mdze. Schr. Ben, Hickman, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.
25.—Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Point Caswell, to Steamer John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to Yarbrough & Pope. Steamer Kate McLaurine, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Schr. J. C. Manson, Hewett, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with Naval Stores.
26—Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Pasquotank county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1700 bushels corn.
Schr. Luck, Snow, from Elizabeth City, N. C., to J. R. Blossom; with 1800 bushels corn.
Schr. Emblem, Davis, from Bald Head, to Master; with 50 bbls. fish.

Schr. Jas. A. Parsons, Shaw, from Boston, to Adams,

50 bbls. fish.
Schr. Ann Maria, Ellis, from Topsail, to L. B. Huggins & Sons; with naval stores and pea nuts.
Schr. Agnes H. Ward, McKethan, from Little River, to
Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
Schr. J. G. Stille, Swain, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Barque Brunette, Stone, from Havana via St. Mary's, to Master. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A.

27.—Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
27.—Brig Cuba, Strent, from Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Brig J. West, Dyer, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.
Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillette, from New York, to J.
H. Flanner; with mdze.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A.
E. Hall. CLEARED.

Nov. 22-Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, for New York, Nov. 22—Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 568 bbls spirits surpentine, 2,073 do rosin, 23 bales cotton.

Schr. R. B. Howlett, Somers, for Boston, by Harriss & Howell; with 300 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,260 do rosin, 126 bales cotton, 226 bushels pea nuts, 1 box mdze.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 174 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,050 do rosin, 126 bales cotton, 250 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin. & Martin.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.
Steamer Douglas, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Petteway & Co.
Schr. Dolphin, Charlott, for Little River, by [D. A. La. mont.
23.—Schr. Lewis Chester, Hickman, for Boston, by Harriss & Howell; with 800 bbls. crude turpt., 100 do. rosin, 109 bales cotton, 111 bushels pea nuts, 32,493 ft. lumber. Schr. N. Berry, Williams, for Rockport, Me., by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 101,532 ft. lumber. Brig Altavela, Reid, for Matanzas, by Kidder & Martin; with 145,000 ft. lumber.
Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B.

ton, 414 bushels pea nnts, 1 box mdze., 1 roll leather.

26.—Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, for New York, by T.

C. & B. G. Worth; with 123 bbls. spts. turpt., 1,000 do.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26th.—Flour quiet, Ohio and Howard street \$5; City Mills \$4 55. Wheat dull—red \$1 05 a \$1 15; White \$1 20 a \$1 45. Corn dull—old white and yellow 60 a G. Worth; with 1,997 bbls. rosin, 334 do. tar. Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, for New York, by E. A. Keith; with naval stores, cotton, &c.
Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark Steamer Rate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Master.
Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by Master.
27—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Eteamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. Hall. E. Hall.

Exports Steamship Parkersburg, cld. for New York: 100 bbls. spts. turpt., 1200 do. rosin, 125 do. oranges, 50 do. sweet potatoes, 175 bales cotton, 30 do. sheeting, 2000 bush. pea nuts, 5000 lbs. dried fruit, 4000 lbs. wax, 18 bushels flaxseed, 50 boxes mdze.

28 — Schr. C. S. Carstairs, Robinson, for Boston, by Hartise & Howell: with 1 869 bbls. rosin, 11 do. liquor, 5 do.

28 — Schr. C. S. Carstairs, Robinson, for Boston, by Harriss & Howell; with 1.869 bbls. rosin, 11 do. liquor, 5 do. beef, 57 bales cotton, 287 bushels pea nuts.

Barque E. Wright, Jr., Gibbs, for Boston, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 270 bbls. spirits turpentine, 895 do. rosin, 21 8bales cotton, 24 bundles hides.

Schr. Wu. L. Springs, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 75 bbls. spts. turpt., 173 do. crude do., 25 do. rosin oil, 20 bales cotton, 9 do. rags, 10 do. yarn, 53 do. sheeting, 320 bags and 7 boxes dried fruit, 14,810 staves, 65,573 shingles.

Schr. Volant, Hatsell, for Charleston, by J. H. Flanner; with 310 bbls. tar.

with 310 bbls. tar.
Schr. Trojan, Shields, for Havana, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 164,000 ft. lumber.
Brig Lanzarotte, Harriman, for Pernambuco, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 100 bbls. rosin, 130,385 tt. lumber.
Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth. G. Worth. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.

ONLY PREPARATION HAVING PROOFS SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS TO EXPEL THE DOUBTS OFALL.

TOR STATESMEN, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from alling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24th ,1859. OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24th ,1859.

gray, and from alling to any age, as well as restore. Read to following:

OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative itive a perfect test:

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this, if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully,

Office of the Jeffersonian, Philippi, Va., Dec. 12th, 1858.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper.

A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer, has been bald ever more his youth; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three hottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, as he is THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

Dr. Woon—Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

The Bestorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, vis: large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the amall, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway. New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DRUGGISTS. DEALERS.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Aug. 7th, 1860.

W. H. McRARY & CO.

53-tf

Silver Ware. For sale by

Nov. 13.

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist.

AT NEW YORK PRICES—the largest stock of Staple and Domestic Goods ever opened in Wilmington. Worth, the attention of country merchants.

Oct. 2.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—THE RALEIGH STAND-ARD AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY .- The Legislature of North Carolina met on Monday last. The Governor's Message was sent in on Tuesday, on which day a State Printer was elected. We think that we but express the opinion of a large majority of our citizens of both parties when we say that the positions assumed and recommendations made by Governor Ellis upon the project of Federal relations, meet our most hearty approval.

In the Raleigh Standard of Saturday, the 24th instant, we find three remarkable articles, the first being a bitter attack upon the portion of the message referred to. The second, an indictment against the majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature in general, because of the action of that majority in the election of State Printer. Connected with this indictment is an attack upon Governor Ellis, and impliedly upon all who agree with him in opinion. The third remarkable article is a distinct announcement that the Standard will hereafter espouse the side of the ad valorem question, advocated by the Opposition.

We think it about as well that the Standard should thus openly show its hand. In fact we think it better for the Democratic party. Although the mode of doing it may not be the most dignified in the world, it is certainly preferable that it should be done even thus than not done at all. It relieves the Standard from the anomalous position of rowing in one position and looking in the other-of carrying the Democratic flag, yet firing the Opposition guns, and not only doing so, but finding the amminition for our more open opponents to use against us both in the Gubernatorial and Presidential contest. The articles of the Standard were quoted by every Opposition orator from the stump. They met Democratic candidates at every turn. They were, to use the rather forcible language of a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in one of our counties, "thrown in our faces like dead cats." This was the case during the State canvass. The different phases through which the Standard passed on the Presidential question, are too recent and too familiar to require any lengthened reference. The moon was a constant luminary compared with the central organ of the Democratic party.

We will not follow these changes from the first suller threats of opposition to the final ungracious acquiescence in the support of John C. Breckinridge, and, indeed, we have only cast a slight glance backwards for the purpose of putting the Standard right about a few things.

In the first instance, then, the Standard is evidently mistaken when, in its article upon "The Election of State Printer," it says " We (the Standard) were de feated mainly because of our devotion to a Constitutional Union." We don't believe the majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature were operated upon by any such considerations. It is a grave and sweeping charge, and one that ought not to be lightly made.-Cannot the Standard look back over its course for some time past, and find reason enough without conjuring up something that has no existence in fact, apparently for the purpose of raising a false issue and claiming the crown of martyrdom?

Will not a similar retrospective glance show the total

of having injured the Democratic party, and reduced its gested that North Carolina invite a conference with the failure of the attempt of the Standard to cast the blame majority upon Governor Ellis and those who acted with other Southern States. Also, that a Convention of our him? Who does not know that the course pursued by the Standard itself did us more injury than all the attacks made by the Opposition orators and newspapers in the State? Wherever the influence and circulation of the Standard were largest, there was the Democratic loss also largest. The biggest split was organized at the Standard's own door, as it were; and the leaders of this split were known to be the Standard's most particular Although the Standard placed the name of Governor Ellis at the head of its editorial column, no one doubted for a moment its real predilections, and no one can now, after its bitter attack upon Gov. Ellis. and the party generally-especially its splenetic reference to the Charlotte Convention—doubt that the embittertre, our majority would have been much larger. In this their rope's end. District, instead of any diminution, there was a decided gain over all former majorities.

outcry made by the displaced incumbent of a lucrative Democrat rather than to another, that surely is a matter slight success. It is at the least, a very remarkable co- to us. Why should it be to them? What prescriptive incidence that the outcry should be perfectly simulta- right or permanent tenure is there in this more than in any neous with the loss of the pap, upon the exclusive enjoyother office? None, we presume. We take it that Mr. do is to try and enforce these opinions in my own State.

Holden himself has altogether too much good sense to "In the event of Lincoln's election, I shall advise the fat, until like a character mentioned in Scripture, it join in the petty howl raised by some of the enemies of governor of the State of Mississippi to convene the lekicks. The Standard has served long and faithfully, the Democratic party. it says, and verily it has had its reward; and it is also not a little remarkable that coincident with the withdrawal of some of its rewards and emoluments should be the great enlightment of its vision, by which it is en- sessing much property. Now, if there really be so abled to see that the control of a party that no longer gives it pap, has been usurped by ambitious and design-said to be, then Mr. Spellman is one of the very men George IV. But let them come; never did the British ing men.

nothing about it or any other pap. We have never not therefore stand so much in need of having this cure of the South. All we now ask is equal rights under the Constitution, and, if we get not these, I advise you to be subject to one of the objections of the Standard equally with Mr. Spellman who is charged by the Standard ring; not seeking or desiring this or any other appointwith the crime of being "a naturalized Englishman!" ment, we put in and requested our friends, or the few

We shall resume this subject, giving the articles of the and taking neither lot nor part in any contest, we can Standard upon which our remarks are based. We speak the more freely. are pressed upon so much by the proceeding : of meetings and other matter that we are forced to postpone or divide articles that we would rather give at once and undivided.

# Meeting in Sampson.

also chosen, with the change of O. G. Parsley, Esq., of Court House in Clinton, to take into consideration the present position of public affairs. The meeting was called without distinction of party and was so participated in by the most solid men of Sampson.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by H. L. Holmes, Esq., and resolutions passed urging upon the Legislature the calling of a Convention for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be pursued by this State. The feeling in Sampson is as near a unit as it well can be. Party lines no longer divide the citizens upon this most important question. The people are in advance of the politicians. The people demand a Convention. They will have it.

We assure the colling of the deciding the course to be pursued by the stock of the most of the stock of the politicians. The people demand a Convention. They will have it.

We assure the colling of the course to be pursued by this advance of the politicians. The people demand a Convention. They will have it.

We assure the colling of the course to be pursued by this advance of the politicians. The people demand a Convention. They will have it.

We assure the colling of the course to be pursued by this advance of the politicians. The people demand a Convention. They will have it.

We assure the will mington and Weldon Railroad Company to surrender to the Wilmington and Wanchester Railroad Company, one thousand shares of the stock of the latter held by the former, in exchange for one thousand shares of the stock of the former held by the latter, was not acceded to by the stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

A resolution was adopted urging upon the Board of Directors to declare a dividend of three per cent.

After passing the usual votes of thanks, and appoint ing the customary committees, the meeting adjourned at about eight o'clock last evening.—Daily Jour., 22d inst.

Figure 1. The Fresi

We expected to receive the official processing Sampson meeting in time for to-day's Journal, but have

It will be seen that the resolutions of the meeting held ere on Monday night have been laid before the Senate by Mr. Hall, and before the House by Mr. Shaw.

would put the niatter fairly before the Legislature .--Such reticence suited not the Hon. Bedford Brown, who arose and pitched into them, delivering a somewhat peevish speech, going for submission. Is Mr. Brown

Mr. Clingman has received the caucus nomination for Senator.

The bill taking off the penalties of Bank suspension has passed both houses and is now a law. It is made a condition in the bill that the Banks shall not reduce their line of discounts. The idea we think is, that they shall increase them.

The meeting of minute men, and of citizens favoring the movement, was held last night in the Court House here, pursuant to notice. The building was crowded by an audience thoroughly in earnest. Dr. Wm. A Berry was called to the Chair.

In response to a call made upon him, H. L. Holmes Esq., addressed the meeting ably, eloquently, and at considerable length, appealing to all North Carolinians to stand by the honor of their State, and the rights and where he belonged. Mr. Holmes reviewed the issues in a statesmanlike manner, with due spirit, yet without un-

John L. Holmes, Esq., being called upon, made brief address, alluding among other things to the reso lutions passed by a town meeting held in 1835, in response to a communication from the city of Charleston, in reference to the formation of anti-slavery societies at the North. This meeting, held without distinction of party, and presided over by the Magistrate of Policethat office being then filled by Dr. Thomas H. Wright, declared that if the Northern States would not put a stop to such things the South must provide for her own protection. How much more strongly is the South now called upon to do so. How much more imperative is the demand upon each of her sons to stand by her?

We publish a communication signed "Conservatives." It is well written, and its tone respectful to the opinions of others. We think there ought to be a State Conall who are in favor of that. We wish to avoid any di- men "as high as Haman." vision or party test upon that. We do not desire to drive off any friend of Convention by connecting that issue with any other issues of which we may approve

Governor's Message. This important document is at length before us. It is plain, business-like and to the point. It treats of the public debt and finances; of the public works; of the agricultural and educational systems and progress of the State; of our system of taxation and revenue.

The Message also refers temperately and calmly to secured to us by the General Government. It is sug- wishes for their success. own people be called, to assemble immediately after the consultation of the other Southern States shall have terminated. The Message also recommends the re-enrollment and reorganization of the militia, and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed.

Anxious to preserve the Union in accordance with emergency.-Daily Journal, 22d inst.

# Awfully Concerned.

The paternal, fraternal, external and internal interest ed feelings consequent upon defeat there, still lurked which the opposition papers seem to take in the affairs rankling in the bosom of the unsuccessful aspirant for the of the Raleigh Standard must be highly gratifying to Gubernatorial nomination. Having contributed more themselves, since they indulge the amiable weakness so than any other influence to reduce the Democratic ma. freely. Whether it is equally so to Mr. Holden is anothiority, the Standard taunts those who really worked to er question, and one which we do not propose to dis-sketches the concluding portion of his address as folachieve it, because it is not larger-nay, even under- cuss. Why the benevolent and patriotic persons who lows: states it at that. Even with the three Democratic control these opposition papers should be so awfully counties of Alleghany, Bladen and Madison thrown out, concerned might be a subject for conjecture, were their Breckinridge beats Bell 3,549 instead of 3,000, as sta- motives not so transparent as to leave no room for spec- We want to conserve it by protecting the rights of the ted by the Standard. Had these counties been included, ulation. They wish to stir up some additional dissen-Breckinridge would have beat Bell at least four thou- sions in the Democratic party. They did their biggest sand. But for the frightful disorganization at the cen- at that during the whole of last Summer. They are at

But, again we ask, why should our opposition friends be so concerned about the Standard, or any other Dem-We fear the effort to convince the public that the ocratic paper. If the State printing is given to one position is althogether disinterested, will meet with very altogether within the Democratic party. It is nothing

persistently twitting Mr. Spellman of the Salisbary Banner because of the crime, in their eyes, of not posto get it, so as to cure him of the crime of impecuniosi-So far as this State printing is concerned we care ty. Mr. Holden is not liable to this charge and does

As our friends know, we have been totally out of this Would an un-naturalized one have suited the Standard whom we saw, to put in no claims on our behalf in oppoition to any one, nor, indeed, under any circumstan-We have spoken plainly, but without bitterness .- | ces. Occupying this wholly outside position, having

### Wil. & Man. R. R. Company. The Stockholders in this Company adjourned yester

day about one o'clock, after having received the several reports. They met again at three o'clock.

T. D. Walker, Esq., was re-elected President, with-We learn that on Tuesday last, the largest and most out opposition. The former Board of Directors was unanimous meeting ever held in Sampson, met at the also chosen, with the change of O. G. Parsley, Esq., of

about eight o'clock last evening .- Daily Jour., 22d inst.

THE EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS.—It is stated in the failed to do so. The mails are very uncertain.

Bank Suspension.

It will be seen from our telegraph report that the Banks of Virginia and Maryland have suspended specie payments.

We presume the banks of North Carolina will also suspend.

THE EFFECTS OF THE URISIS.—It is stated in the New York papers that an invoice of 1,500 tons railroad iron, intended for a road in North Carolina, and which had been forwarded as far as Hampton Roads, has been ordered to be returned to New York, the shippers refusing to take the same in Southern funds. What sort of funds were refused is not stated.

THE CAPE FRAR DISTRICT.—The whole vote cost for President in the Cape Fear District was 12,803, of which Breckinridge received 8,054; Bell 4,482; Doug-Neither gentleman entered into any argument upon las 267. Breckinridge's plurality over Bell is 3,572the merits of the resolutions, it being understood that majority over both Bell and Douglas 3,305. The old all such argument would be reserved for the time when district has been worthy of her immemorial reputation the report of the joint committee on Federal Relations as the ever-faithful stronghold of Democracy. The old Cape Fear "never tires," although "Old Virginia" may look very squally.

### Military Convention.

We are requested to state that the remark copied by as from the Salisbury Watchman that "A system of military law, which it is proposed should take the place of the present code, was reported by the committee on business, and after a rather hurried and disorderly discussion was adopted," is inaccurate, inasmuch as no disorder was manifest upon any question relating to the business for which the convention assembled. Some resolutions on the subject of secession did at one time create some disorder, their presentation being resisted as wholly irrelevant to the legitimate objects of the convention, which was a military and not political body.

The report of the business committee was adopted lmost unanimously.

THEY MEAN NO HARM!-Following upon Lincoln's election we find "Captain" Montgomery, the friend and associate of "Captain" John Brown, engaged in interests of her citizens. The man that would not do committing acts of felony and other misdeeds in Kanso, especially in this crisis, was unworthy even of a grave zas and upon the borders of Missouri, Arkansas, and in her soil. He had no business here, and should go Texas. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott and Mr. Hinds. and forced Judge Williams of the U. S. District Court, and the other Government officials to fly for their lives .-Montgomery had been in Boston and returned to Kanzas amply provided with arms and money. He has a body of five to eight hundred like himself prepared to steal negroes and murder pro-slavery men. The good people of the New England States might find better use at home for their money, than they do in sending it out to Kansas to be the means of murdering their "Southern brethren." But they mean no harm! Oh! no-

GOES FOR THE RIGHT .- Hon. C. L. Vallandingham. of Ohio, is out in a letter in the Cincinnati Enquirer, in which he takes strong ground in favor of the right of a State to secede. He says that he will never vote for an appropriation to force a state to remain in the Union against her will. Mr. Vallandingham, although a Douglas man, does not go Mr. Douglas' coercion doctrines. vention. We desire to secure unity of action among He will not help Abraham Lincoln to hang Southern

> The Cuban Messenger, a most excellent paper published at Havana, Cuba, in the English language, comes draped in mourning for the death of Mr. J. L. Wyman, who died at the office of that paper on the 12th instant, of Consumption. He was 42 years of age. He was connected with the Messenger, and assisted in es-

We learn from the last issue of the Murfrees boro' Citizen, that C. H. Foster, Esq., retires from the proprietorship and editorial conduct of that paper, which the issues of the day arising out of the election of purely will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. S. R. and E. K. sectional candidates for the offices of President and Vice | Olmstead, of whose ability and devotion to Democratic' President; expresses the conviction that there exists principle, the retiring editor speaks in the highest but little ground to rest a hope that our rights will be terms. Mr. Foster and his successors have our best

> The members of the Legislature who have ordered the Journal to be sent to them at Raleigh, are hereby informed that the paper has been regularly mailed to them, as ordered. Why they do not receive their papers is more than we can say.

The Raleigh Press for Saturday last has not yet reached us. It very often gets here about two days after it is

Ross Winans' Wealth.—It is said that Mr. the Constitution, it is evident that Gov. Ellis is far Winans, of Baltimore, the "Cigar-shaped Steamer" from sanguine in his hopes that such a thing can be man holds property to the value of twelve millions of done, and that he admonishes us to be prepared for any dollars. He made it nearly all by his Russian Contract.

THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY .- The Cooper Opera Company which played here with so much acceptance to all the lovers of music, are now in Charleston and receive the plaudits of the press. WHAT GOV. BROWN WILL DO .- Hon. A. G. Brown

of Mississippi, addressed a Breckinridge and Lane meet ing in New Orleans a few evenings since. The Crescent "On the subject of the charge of disunion, the honor-

able gentleman remarked that in his State there was not one person to be found who would disrupt the Union. people. But whenever the Government shall be in the ands of Abraham Lincoln, the Union will be dissolved. I am not here to tell you what to do, my fellow-citizens. but by banding together you can sustain yourselves. Be ready to jump into each other's bosoms, as it were : and if Lincoln becomes President, it is in that emergency more important to us than if Douglas, or Bell, or Breckinridge gets only one or more votes than the other, that you be united. What is to be done? some say. Wait,

gislature; I shall advise the legislature to call a convention of the people; and that they call home their con-The Observer and some such papers have been very gressional representatives, and let them arouse, by the persistently twitting Mr. Spellman of the Salisbary memory of the spirit of their forefathers, in the defence has grown into fullness in the North, and it would not be surprising to see the Yankee actuated by the same at New Orleans have a bloodier job with Gen. Jackson than would these Yankees have with us. Many a Jack-

> PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The President's position on the secession question is no longer a subject of speculation. A dispatch received here to-day, by a prominent Government official, states that President Buchanan, in his forthcoming Message, will unquestionably take grounds against secession.

SQUALLY TIMES .- A letter from Philadelphia contains the following gloomy intelligence: PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1860. Norris, our large engine builder, has just discharged all his hands, somewhere about 800, for want of busi-

Conover & Bro., a large shoe house has failed, with liabilities of \$500,000. Things here are in a very gloo-

The President's Position.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON. BOSTON, Nov. 22

BARBOH, SATURDAY, NOV. 24TH, 1860.

In the Committees have not been received.]

If the Committees have not been received.]

If the Committees have not been received.]

If the Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company. Read first

ime.

Mr. Morehead, a bill for the further relief of the Banks and the people. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Humphrey, a bill concerning free persons of color.—
Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed and referred the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Avery moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill for the further relief of the Banks and the people be taken up, stating that when he offered the bill which had passed both Houses of the General Assembly, he thought it sufficiently explicit, but he had found it otherwise.

Mr. Stubbs was opposed to disposing of such important bills so hastily—thought the bill calculated to injure the holders of Bank notes.

bills so hastily—thought the bill calculated to injure the holders of Bank notes.

Messrs. Avery and Morehead supported the bill.

Mr. Turner thought the haste in which the bill was attempted to be carried was against the rules and entirely uncon

uitutional, and made remarks at length.

Messrs. Worth and Humphrey were appointed to act this week on the committee on Enrolled bills.

Mr. Brown supported Mr. Morehead's bill, and said that he was surprised that the Senator from Orange should continue to misrepresent him after being corrected by him in

Mr. Turner explained that he intended no misrepresenta tion of the Senator, but that he spoke of his party as having thought the Bank system as corrupt, and continued, when the Senator from Caswell claimed the floor, and proceeded

Mr. Turner again addressed the Senate. He thought that a conservative expression of the Senate would do the peo-ple more good, and make North Carolina Bonds and money more valuable than all the Bank relief bills. Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, said the bill did not propose to impair the contracts of the Banks made previous to its pas-

Mr. Morehead said that the brokers had brought abou

Mr. Morenead said that the brokers had brought about the depreciation of the money North, and that he was in favor of passing this bill in order to still further curtail the operations of these gentlemen.

Mr. Dockery opposed the bill-did not think it calculated certainly to increase the circulation of money. It merely put it in the power of the Banks to lend out more money.— Was not in favor of protecting a portion of the people-stockholders in Banks—while a majority of the people had to suffer the consequences of the existing pecuniary embarrassment of the country. He thought, however, as the other Banks had been protected, that this Bank, (the Bank of
Commerce.) should be put on an equal footing with them,
and he should vote accordingly.

Mr. Worth entertained the same opinions.

Mr. Tupper again addressed the Senate.

Mr. Turner again addressed the Senate. Thomas, of Jackson, said that the Senate had listened

impression would not go out that North Carolina would submit under all circumstances.

The question recurring on the suspension of the rules,
Mr. Turner called for the yeas and nays.

The rules were suspend d—yeas 39, nays 4.

Mr. Worth moved the bill be referred to the committee

on the Judiciary. Not carried.

The bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Speight wished to know if the Banks to which this bill applies would not have the privilege of contracting their Mr. Morehead replied that this bil did not interfere with any provision of the former bill.

The bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Dockery, from the committee on joint rules presented

Mr. Avery moved to reconsider the motion by which the bill was adopted, and to lay the motion on the table, in or-der to prevent its being reconsidered until after its ratification by the House.

Mr. Ramsay rose to make an inquiry.

The Speaker said the motion was not in order. Mr. Avery's motion was carried. The report of the committee on joint rules was then read

nd adopted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution in regard to the W. N Mr. Morehead moved that the bill to incorporate the Gard-Mr. Morehead moved to suspend the rules, and put the

bill on its third reading. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Pitchford, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24th. The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzzerald.

The following Committees were announced: ENBOLLED BILLS.—Messrs. Ransom, Rogers, Clark, Craw-On Banks .- Messrs. Hill, Bridgers, Mendenhall, Rogers and Davis of Mecklenburg.
On Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Wright, Merrimon

Batchelor, Hill, and Shober.

Mr. Waters presented a resolution fixing the hour for meeting of the House.

Mr. Slade a resolution concerning secession. Read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Faison a bill to amend the Revenue Law. Lays on

he table.

Mr. Bynum a bill concerning Chatham County.

Mr. Wooten a bill concerning Special Magistrates. Re

Mr. Williamson a bill to extend the time for registering deeds. (ommittee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wilkerson a bill to alter the Constitution. Referred.

Duplin. Referred. Mr. Harriss a bill in favor of E. L. ———. Referred.
Mr. Faison a bill concerning public roads. Referred.
Mr. Gorrell a bill in regard to County and Superior Courts.

Mr. Wooten a bill to regulate the fees of Registers. Re rerred. Mr. Rogers from the Committee on Eurolled Bills. reported the bill for the relief of the Banks and the people, passed

on yesterday as correct. The bill was ratified. House adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday." Remarks of Elt W. Hall, Esq., of New Hanover,

In the Senate, on the 23d inst., upon introducing the Resolutions adopted at the late Citizens' Meeting.

Mr. Speaker: A large and respectable portion of the citizens of the county of New Hanover and town of Wilmington, assembled at the latter place on the 19th inst., in public meeting, and adopted certain resolutions, which have been received by me this morning, accompanied with the senate that latter the Senate I desire that

request that I lay them before the Senate. I desire that were read, Mr. Hall said):

MR. EPEAKER: It would be inappropriate in me, at this

time, pending the report from the Committee on Federal re-lations, to indulge in any remarks upon the subject-matter of these resolutions; but, if it be in order, I beg to submit a few words, touching the source from which they emanate. others reply. I won't wait—I will resist. [Cheers.] I have no right to dictate to Louisiana, but I have a right to speak of Mississippi, and what she will do, and when it is to be done. Louisiana may do as she pleases. I ask to have no man committed to my opinions. All I do is to try and enforce these opinions in my own State.

"In the event of Lincoln's election, I shall advise the governor of the State of Mississippi to convene the le-

They rejoice that by the increased interchange of the amenities of social life, and the harmonizing influences of extended commercial intercourse, those baseless prejudices and unfounded antagonisms, which may have existed between the people of different sections within our borders, are fast melting away; that we are becoming to know each other better and love each other more; and that in this, the hour of her peril, our only strife shall be as to which will be most marked in their devotion to the honor, interests and welfare of North Carolina, the common mother of us all.

MR. Speaker: The meeting from which these resolutions emanated, is to be marked by the total absence of all partizan proclivities. It seems to have been the action of the people, unbiassed by party prejudice. Its chairman was a member of the Constitutional Union Party. Five of the committee who drafted the resolutions were supporters of Mr. Bell, and four of Mr. Breckinridge, in the late Presidential contest. In the aggregate, they are among the most reliable, prosperous and intelligent of our citizens.

I do not feel authorized to say that there is entire unanimity among my constituency in their approval of the action

I do not feel authorized to say that there is entire unanimity among my constituency in their approval of the action of the meeting. Doubtless, there are some highly respectable, in point of character and influence, who are not disposed to an immediate resort to the remedy proposed in the resolutions for the evils which environ us. But, sir, I mistake the sentiments of my constituency, if, among the great body of them, there is not almost complete unanimity in the belief that Northern fanaticism, and lust for sectional domination, has at length culminated at a point where it becomes the imperative duty of North Carolina, if she values a union of equal States, through her Legislature, now assembled, to act—to act with dignity—to act promptly—and to let that action unmistakeably embody the sentiment of resistance, in some form, to the administration of this government upon the principles and upon the policy of the party which elected Abraham Lincoln.

I humbly trust, sir, that Providence may vouches to not the party which

elected Abraham Lincoln.

I hambly trust, sir, that Providence may vouchsafe to us wisdom to legislate aright—first, for the maintainance of the honor of North Carolina untarnished, her rights inviolate, and her interests unimpaired; and then, if compatible therewith, for the preservation of this Federal Union.

Deferring an exposition of my individual views upon the monitoring question now at issue, until the appropriate period, I move the reference of these resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations.

# 

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22d, 1860. The Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Petersburg Banks have all suspended specie payment. The money panic in New York is equal to that of 1857. All Southern Bank notes are 20 to 25; Illinois and Wisconsin 15; and other Western Banks from 3 to 5

The New York Banks are discussing the policy of issuing 7 per cent scrip, based on good collateral se-

BLOODY WORK IN KANSAS. WASHINGTON, I). C., Nov. 22d, 1860.

Advices received from Leavenworth state that the outlaw Montgomery had commenced hanging and killing the pro-slaveryites in Kansas. It is stated that he

has five hundred men well-armed and equipped, and will

make a raid on Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. There

is great excitement in consequence. SECOND DISPATCH. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 22, 1860-1 o'clock P. M. Official dispatches, telegraphic, just received, state that Montgomery has commenced war on the Federal officers of Kansas Territory.

General Harney has been ordered to proceed thither to suppress the disturbances.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22d, 1860-1 1-2 P. M. The City Banks have resolved to make common stock of their specie as long as it lasts, and if insufficient to meet the demand, they will all suspend together. The balances between the Banks will be settled by certificates based on National and State securities.

THE DISTURBANCES IN RANSAS. Gen. Harney has been telegraphed to to use every endeavor to suppress the Outlaw, Montgomery, in Kansas. OFFERS HIS SERVICES CONDITIONALLY.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 24th, 1860. Gov. WISE conditionally offers his services to South

> FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26th, 1860.

There has been an immense Mass Meeting at this

place, irrespective of party, at which a Southern rights association was formed, and it was resolved to organize minute men throughout the State. LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Vera Cruz dates to the 21st inst. have been received here. The British Embassy at the capital had been sacked and robbed of one million dollars. There was great excitement in consequence thereof. TROOOPS FOR KANSAS.

St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1869. Gen. Frost's brigade of 600 strong left for the frontier of this State on Saturday last. LATER FROM OREGON.

St. Joseph's, Mo., Nov. 26, 1860. Dates from San Francisco to the 14th inst. have been received here. In Oregon, Lincoln was 250 ahead, and three counties to hear from. LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22d, 1860. The steamship Palestine has arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 9th inst.

The Prince of Wales had arrived home. There has been a dissolution of the Pope's army, with the exception of a guard of three thousand troops.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9th, 1860. Cotton-The sales for the week reach 95,000 balesthe market closing at an advance of 1/2 a 1/2d. for the week. The middling qualities had improved most. Stock in port 686,000 bales, of which 477,000 are

For Flour and Wheat there is but little enquiry and prices are weak. Corn-all qualities have slightly declined.

Consols 931/4 a 933/8. ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1860. The steamship Africa arrived here yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY. Victor Emanuel has formally accepted the sovereign ty of Naples. Garibaldi has resigned the Dictatorship and gone to his Island home.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION. The projected Cotton Company is assuming definite shape. The capital is to be one hundred thousand

pounds, ti be invested india to promote the growth of Cotton there. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton was steady and an average business has been done without quotable change. Breadstuffs were quiet and prices steady. Rice firm with a large speculative inquiry at an advance of 3d.

Rosin dull at 5s. a 5s. 2d., to arrive. Spirits Turpentine closed heavy. Floar has declined 6d. Wheat 2d a 4d. Corn 6d

Consols closed at 931/4 a 931/6.

LATER FROM EUROPE. St. John's, N. F., Nov. 26, 1860. The steamship Arago from Southampton on the 14th

nst. for New York, has arrived off Cape Race. The Allied army was marching on Pekin at latest

The Prince of Wales had not arrived. LIVERPOOL MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14th, 1860.

Cotton closed dull and quotations nominal. Flour has declined 6d. and Corn 1s. Wheat-prices are easier but quotations unchanged. Provisions closed quiet. Rice firm. Naval Stores dull. Consols 931/2 a 93%. Bank rates have advanced to 5 per cent.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21 .- All kinds of produce greatly depressed, and our markets are very much unsettled.

There is very little demand and prices are nominal. Flour is offered at \$4 25. Wheat has declined 5 cents -red 85 cents, white 95 cents. Corn is dull at a decline of 2 cents. Hogs are dull, with more disposition to sell by owners. Buyers are expecting a further decline, and

there was nothing done to-day.

Produce is in no demand, and prices are nominal. The money market is stringent, but the demand is not pressing. Rates quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. for first-class paper. The currency market is more unsettled. The notes of the Bank of Virginia and its branches were thrown out of bank to-day, and are held at 10 per cent.

An Old House Suspended—Baltimore, Nov. 23.

The old established house of Samuel Harris & Sons suspended specie payment to-day. The house has for many years sustained a good character, and had strong hold upon the public confidence. We learn, however, that the suspension will be only temporary.—Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—Douglas is ahead of Bell 599, with five counties to hear from which is August last gave the following vote: C. F. Jackson 409, Orr 525, H. Jackson 346.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and known and appproved by now resorted to with confiwhich it is recommended. It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adapt the individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels. Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INcure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhæa, entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Choke, Cholera, Chol

entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholic, Cholera, Cholera
Flatulence, Jaundice, Febe used successfully as an cine. It will cure SICK sands can testify in twenty
Teaspoonfuls are taken at All who use it are giving
MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE IN-VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S CATHARTIC

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES,
Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Famity Cathartic tive Cathartic which the proprietor has used in the The Famity Cathartic tive Cathartic which the practice more than twerty. The constantly increashave long used the PILLS all express in regard to their them within the reach of The Profession well know on different portions of the The FAMILY CATHAR reference to this well estabded from a variety of the which act alike on every rel and are good and executed within the reach of the alimentary can be recorded and executed within the reach of the alimentary can be recorded and executed within the reach of the satisfaction which all different Cathartics act bowels.

TIC PILLS is a gentle but acproprietor has used in his years.

In proprietor has used in his years, and the satisfaction which all.

The Profession well know on different portions of the satisfaction which all different Cathartics act bowels.

TIC PILLS has, with due lished fact, been component of the alimentary can be all the proprietor has used in his proprietor has used in his years.

ded from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the ness, Pain and Soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Fever, ing Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Chiltism, a great Purifier of the to which flesh is heir, too advertisement. Dose, 1 to PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAR. TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold the control of the dimension of the sum of th

THE LIVER INVIGORATION AND THE LIVER INVIGORATION AND THE TRACE IN ALL THE PROPERTY AND THE TRACE IN ALL THE PROPERTY AND THE TRACE IN ALL THE Manufacturer and Proprietor, 208 Broadway, New York, 171&31—ly



INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and or trial alone will convince you that what we say is true.

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufer-ings of your child, instead, of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable pre-paration now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIAR-RHCA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACID-ITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equalbeing an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed. take your but DR. KATON'S INFANTILE CORD

rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accommost delicate infant. Price 25 cents.

pany each bottle. Prepared only by
CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 409 Broadway, New York, And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARS,
February 27th, 1860—148—27-eowly.

Druggis



As accidents will happen, open in spall-regulated families to very destrable to have some cheep and convenient way for reputs Furniture, Toys, Orockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE neets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be with no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, header colls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other mamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement as

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in

solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best colinal makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary muchan being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." W. B.—A Brush secompanies each bethle. Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot. No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
ddress HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package. AT A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. I will stand any climate.

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Servity, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, property Conservation and Physical and Physical Conservation and Physical and Physical Conservation and Physical otency Consumption and Mental and Physica

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of selfabuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to care himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This keture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLIN, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17, 1860.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Governmender the supervision of the Captain General of Cubs. 3 SORTEO NUMERO 847 ORDINARIO.

\* CAPITAL PRIZE\_\$100,000! 50,000 60 " ...... 40 30,000 153 " ...... 8,80 20,000 20 Approximations. 8,80 10,000 20 Approximations. 8,80

Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; Whete Thekets \$30: Halves \$10: Quarters \$5.

Prices cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become

TO PLANTERS. 10.000 YARDS of North Carolina Kerseys, which is a support of NEGRG CLOTHS of Northern manufacture. Negro Blankets, Linseys, Homespuns and

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE

# Milmington Ioninal.

# WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

g the Honorable, the General Assembly of N. Carolina:
GENTLEMEN: Elected by the universal suffrages of a free you have assembled at the time appointed by law, alt together for the common good and to adopt such nsuit together for the common good mares as may be demanded by the public welfare, hough your session opens amid political embarrass, in our federal affairs of a character calculated to expension of the common for th ents in our lederal analys of a character calculated to extein every patriotic mind, painful apprehensions for the aintenance of existing political relations with our Confedate States, yet, we are surrounded here at home with chevidences of happiness and prosperity as to impress us th a deep sense of our many obligations to the Supreme Being who has graciously directed our councils in the past and upon whom, must be our chief reliance for a safe degrance from the evils that threaten the future of our coun-

Within the political period embracing the past two our people have been signally blessed with physical health; the returns of agriculture, though somewhat diminished by lighting influences of a drought that widely pervaded country during the last season, have been such as to afa reasonable reward to the labors of the husbandman: a reased yield of our mines furnishes gratifying evidence he growing importance of that interesting branch of instry; the products of mechanical and manufacturing purmits have steadily increased in amount and improved in anality; commerce has prospered, and the advantages of quanty; commerce has properly extended than heretofore, education have been more widely extended than heretofore, exhibiting as ever the natural result of social development

and moral elevation.

The moral and material progress thus materially evidenced may be traced for a cause, directly and unerringly to the great system of Internal Improvements that has, for the past great system that sales are seen prosecuted under the patronage of the State. Our public works have steadily advanced from theer beginning point on the Atlantic Ocean far into the in erior of ening up sources of public wealth that have heretofore imbered, and otherwise would have continued to slumber

ed by the example of my predecessors, I will proo lay before you the operations of the Government for litical period designated, and respectfully to suggest of such measures as, to me, the public interests seem to require. More detailed statements than would be compatible with the nature of this communication will their regular biennial reports.

PUBLIC DEBT AND FINANCES.

The subject to which I shall first invite your attention. deeming it of primary importance, is the condition of the fi-

nances of the State. A rigid observance of the public faith is a sentiment deep pressed upon the minds and hearts of the people of North Carolina, and the more sacredly cherished because of the fact that in all our past history that faith has received of the latter  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}$  in this  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}$  known disposition of the public mind forbids a doubt, that you will see that ample provision is made to meet beyond every contingency, the ac-cruing interest on the public debt, and for the payment of the principal upon maturity. And happily for us, the dis-charge of this duty, as will appear from our examination of our financial affairs, will not so much require additional legislation and the imposition of increased taxes as the abstaining from such new and! combined measures as may abstanting from such states and defining the first states as may diminish the present receipts of the Treasury. The following abstract, taken from the books of the public Treasurer, exhibits the amount of the debt of the State on the 1st of October last, the beginning of the present financial year, 

TOI THE AT. C. Italii Oddi	
For A. & N. C. Railroad	
For Western N. C. Railroad 1,130,000	
For W., C. & R. Railroad 400,000	
For Fay. & Western Railroad, 300,000	
For Gaston & Weldon Railroad, 87,000	
Tot dascon to crack the state of the sta	\$6.383,50
For Plank Roads	
For Rivers and Canals 830,600	
For Lunatic Asylum 125,000	
For Literary Fund	
For General Purposes	
101 deneral 1 di posesiti i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	2.746.00

. \$9,129,505 In the foregoing list is embraced a debt of \$300,000, which the State was originally liable, as endorser, for the Cape Fear River Navigation Company, and for which she became responsible, as principal, upon the purchase of the property and effects of that Company.

In addition to the foregoing actual indebtedness, the public faith is pledged to the following Railroad Companies in

e amounts named, upon a compliance with certain condions set forth in their respective charters, and in a balance of the appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navgation works: To Wil. Char. and Ruth. R. R. Co....\$1,709,900

To C. F. and D. R. Nav. Works..... 20,000

These companies have so far complied with the provisions of their charters, entitling them to the aid of the State, as to leave no doubt that the whole of the above sum will be called for by them, within a very few years, with the exception of \$1,000,000, of the amount guarantied to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which will not be rebecause of the fact, that their road will be completed to the French Broad River, its present terminus, for a n less, by that amount, than was originally contemplated. the State is also liable, by endorsement, for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, in the eum of \$150,000. loss on account of which, however, need not be apprebended, as the Company has ample means to discharge heir debt at maturity. The precise time at which the heir debt at maturity. The precise time at which the will be applied for, is by no means certain; it is not at all probable, however, that more than \$1,500,000 will be reired during the present and ensuing financial year .this sum would swell the amount of indebtedness to 623,505; the annual interest on which, together with the average annual expenditures of the government, \$93,000 we the sum of \$728,424 76, as an annual charge upon the Public Treasury for the present and coming years.

it will be observed embraces the interest on the maximum amount of debt for that period which will not, however, have been contracted until some time in the next year, for which reason, a deduction of several thousand llars should be made, from the sum stated as necessary for the year and the same amount added to that required for the other. The receipts into the Treasury, from the ordinary sources of revenue were, for the past two years, Receipts for 1857-'58......\$618,964 48 

Total receipts for last two years......\$1,310,884 02 To this sum should be added \$14,279 72, due from two defaulting Sheriffs, and for which judgments have been obtained against the sureties on their official bond. The estimated receipts for the present and ensuing fiscal year, are, as I am informed by the Public Treasurer, as fol-

Estimated receipts for 1860-'61.....\$866,602 39 1860-'62...... 889,822 67 Total estimated receipts for next two years...\$1,726.425 06

It thus appears that the liabilities of the State can be met without any increase of the taxes at your present session; and, indeed, that they may be reduced without detriment to the public service. This statement, however, is predicated on the supposition at the Sinking Fund will be charged with the payment of

1,000 of the public debt falling due prior to the 1st October, 1863. The present condition and prospective receipts of that Fund, as will hereafter more fully appear, will justily such a course, and I therefore recommend that it be di-

rected by the Legislature.

To most the principal of the present liabilities, the State

has the following	stocks an	d effect	s:				
Raleigh & Gaston	Railroad	stock.	par	valu	e,	\$4	87,500
N. C.		66				2,0	00,000
" Preferred 6	ner et.	4.6	4.4	6.6		1,0	00,000
A. a. N. C. R. R.	Per ev.	4.4	4.4	6.6			
Western N. C.		6.		4.4			30,000
Albemarle and Ch	o'ka Cans	1 44	66	66			50,000
Bonds of Wil., Ch	or & Ruth	erford	R. R	. Co.			00,000
" Favette.	& Wester	rn	66	٠.		3	00,000
Debt due from A.	& N C		6.6				00,000
Interest on "	a 11. U.		4.6				72,000
Principal of Sinki	ng Fund.					4	57,040
							00 110

A reliable provision has been made for the payment of public debt, as it falls due, by the creation of a Sinking The receipts of this Fund consist of the dividends of

requiring mechanical skill, is undoubtedly the cheapest that can be employed.

No more conclusive evidence of this fact could be dewith the cost of roads constructed with a different kind of

Our great line of road, from Beaufort Harbor to Cowana, (Duck Town,) on the Tennessee line, a distance of 560 miles, will, when completed, cost \$12,610,000. Of this line of road 348 miles have been actually completed; 50 miles more let to contract, and the remainder, 162 miles, has been surveyed and careful estimates made of the cost, so that the entire cost of the road when finished, may be stated with almost exact certainty. On the other hand, we find, that the Erie road, in the State of New York, some 400 miles in length, cost \$32,000,000. Or differently stated, the cost of our road will be \$22,000, while that of the Erie is \$80,000 per mile.— A clear profit on the former of \$1,550 per mile, would give a dividend of 6 per cent., while on the latter it would require a nett profit of \$4,800 per mile to give the same dividend.— Like comparisons between roads similarly situated will never fail, it is believed, to develop the fact of the superior cheapness of slave labor when employed in the construction of railroads.

Financially and socially this is an important fact for us. It gives the assurance that our railroad investments will prove dividend-paying stocks, and that the public debt, contracted for the construction of these works, will be fi-nally liquidated thereby. I have an abiding conviction that many of the present generation will live to see our public debt paid off by receipts from railroads, and the roads themthe country stimulating as they progress every department of industry by offering new facilities of tr6nsportation and state than has heretofore been collected by taxation, and

superseding, entirely, the necessity for taxation.

The fact is an important one too, in a social point of view, as it teaches us, that there is a proper division of labor, which if wisely observed, will avoid all possible conflict of interests, and inure to the advantage of all. This division consists in the employment of slave labor where physical force rather than an exercise of the mental faculties is re quired, and the assignment of that field of labor, demanding tre employment of skill and educated reasoning faculties, companied by the heads of the several Departments in its profitable pursuit, to the white race, where these quali-

ties are, mainly, and almost exclusively to be found.

The marshalling of labor upon this principle, is dictated, perfection of that mechanical and manufacturing skill, that go to make up the power of a State; and to that harmony of interests so necessary to every well organized society.

The State having embarked largely in works of internal mprovements, their condition and prospects will furnish, loubtless, an interesting subject of your deliberations.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, at its last session, By virtue of an act of the Legislature, at its last book he Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works were purhased for the State by the Governor, at a sale directed by hased for the State by the Governor, at a sale directed by hased for the sum of \$365,000. No the first mortgage creditors, for the sum of \$365,000. No purchase money was paid beyond that on debts of prior lien to those for which the State was responsible, and which were secured by a second mortgage. The amount thus paid is \$34,730 97-100 and the amount secured by second mortgage to the State, is \$300,000, upon which \$35,385 of interest was due at the time of the sale.

Soon after the sale, the entire works and property of the Company were transferred to the State, and have been since managed by a commission, as directed by the Act.— Many useful repairs have been made under the direction of this commission and the river been opened for navigation with a minimum depth of five feet water, from Fayettevil to the Gult, in the midst of the Coal fields, a distance of S1 The navigation is temporarily suspended in consequence of an accident occasioned by a recent freshet, to which, these works will be more or less liable, until substan tially rebuilt. A report from the Commission, giving a de tailed account of their operations, will be laid before you at an early day, for which occasion, I will reserve such suggestions relative to this improvement as I may deem necessary to its maintenance.

By the provisions of an Act of 1856—7, the Public

reasurer was required to deliver to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company \$100,000 in the bonds of the State, upon the opening of their work for navigation. In April 1859, I made a personal examination of that im ovement throughout its entire length, and found that it afforded fair navigation for the class of vessels engaged in our inland commerce, which fact being duly certified to the Treasurer, by the Board of Internal Improvements, the oonds of the State, to the amount named, were delivered to the Company. This Canal, when fully completed, will give a depth of 8 feet water throughout, and a uniform-width of 65 feet, and is destined to exert an important influence upon the commerce of a very productive section of the State.— Further reference will be made to it before your session

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad is now completed, as I am informed, to the coal fields in Chatham county. A onnection between that and the North Carolina Railroad is much to be desired, and I respectfully recommend the sub-

ect to your favorable consideration.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad is progressing satisfactorily towards completion, and promises advantages to the public fully commensurate with the gigantic character of the undertaking. The many difficulties already overcome by the Company having it in charge, af ford the highest evidences of the energy and enterprise of the people residing in the section of country through which passes, and of the capabilities of that portion of our State. The eastern division of the road has been completed from a point near Wilmington to the distance of 75 miles, and the estern division, from Charlotte, a distance of 25 The greater part of the remaining portion of the work is under contract and well advanced.

I am informed that the Company will probably ask a fur-

ther loan from the State, to enable them to complete their work, and all things considered, such a request will present high claims upon your favorable consideration.

It will be recollected that the terms upon which the patronage of the State has been extended to this enterprise are not so favorable as those upon which others of our leading works of improvement have been aided. In others of our railroad companies, two thirds of the capital stock has been taken by the State, and a liberal loan made, aftewards, for the completion of their works; while in the case of this Company, the aid of the State consists of a loan of \$8.000 per mile of finished road, secured by a mortgage on all the property of the Company. When the importance of this road to the public is considered, it is apprehended, that it will be difficult to discover a satisfactory reason for making so wide a difference between it and the works of a similar character, in dispensing the public patronage. In view of which, and the further fact that the mortgage now held by the State will prove an ample security for the loan hereto-

fore made, and the one that will probably be asked for, I would respectfully, but earnestly recommend, that such further loan as may be necessary to complete their works, be made to the Company. Otherwise, it will be driven to effect a loan upon second mortgage, at a great sacrifice of the interests of the stockholders, and to the embarrassment of the enterprise itself. The first division of the Western North Carolina rail road. extending from Salisbury to Morganton, a distance of 80 miles, has been completed to within eleven miles of its termination, and the second division, from Morganton to the Western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, a distance of 40 miles, let to contract, upon which, the grading is now being executed. From this point to the present terminus of the road on the French Broad River, near Ashville, a distance f but 20 miles, the work has not been let to contract be cause of prohibiting restrictions of the Company's Charter.

These restrictions now interpose serious obstacles to the progress of this great work and can no longer subserve any useful purpose. I therefore, recommend that, they be removed by the Legislature.

The importance of such legislation will the more fully appear, when it is borne in mind that, the second division of the road extends to the Western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, and consequently, embraces what is known as the mountain section, which is by far the most costly part of the work. Now, if it be required to fully complete this division, before letting the work beyond the mountains to cantract, that part of the road lying within the limits of the mountain section, and costing some million and a half of dollars, will be rendered totally useless, while the division

beyond the mountains is being constructed.

It was originally designed to extend this road so as to form a connection with the chain of roads passing through the State of Tennessee to the Mississippi River, and the work has now progressed to that point, when sound policy indicates the propriety of locating the Western connection and allowing the company to progress with the work as the circumstances of the country will admit.

of half a million of dollars, and may possibly exceed that amount.

An obvious reason why our railroads may be relied upon for reasonable dividends, when prodently managed as at a future day. To disappoint this reasonable expectation, because the great that the location of the line should be clearfor reasonable dividends, when prudently managed, as at the present time, is to be found in the fact that they are constructed mainly by slave labor; which for all purposes not them, and would in my opinion, be a departure from a true mountain barrier, would prove a sore disappointment to them, and would in my opinion, be a departure from a true economical policy. These routes point in different directions and, consequently, each would secure a business that the and, consequently, each would secure a business that the other could not, and both would serve as valuable contribu-

ern N. C. Railroad Co. be allowed to construct their road over both the routes above designated, and that the State contribute in the same proportion as heretofore.

As every delay in forming these connections will result in injury to investments already made, I would suggest no other restriction upon the progress of the work than a simple mitation as to the amount of money to be paid, annually, by the State; such a limitation being, in my opinion, necessary to a safe administration of the public finances.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is an unusually well constructed.

well constructed work and in successful operation. As was the case with others of our roads, for the first few years after completion, it has, as yet, yielded no dividends to the Stockholders; but the present earnings of the road, as reported to me, give satisfactory assurances that it will at an This Company will, as I am informed, ask that the State loan of \$400,000 with the back interest, amounting to \$72,000, be converted into preferred stock and the road released from the mortgage upon it in favor of the State.—
The acceding to such a proposal would tend to facilitate the operations of the Company and could not result in any injury to the State, as no reasonable doubt can exist that, the Company would be able to pay 6 per cent. annually on such preferred stock, after the present year. A similar policy was pursued towards the North Carolina Railroad Company with parked horoficial North Carolina Railroad

Company with marked beneficial consequences. The report of the Commissioner to examine into the affairs of this company has been handed in within the past few days, and is herewith transmitted

The Wilmington and Manchester road, in which the State has a small interest, has as yet yielded no dividends, in consequence, as is believed, of pecuniary embarrassments in-

curred in its construction. The condition of the other Companies, in which the State is a stockholder, will more satisfactorily appear from the following exhibit of dividends paid by them in the last and

By N. C. R. R. Co., 6 per cent. on preferred - \$270,000 By Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co., 8 per cent....\$212,632 Ral. & Gast. R. R. Co., 4 and 6 per cent.... 97,330 309,962

Total dividends paid in 1859-60,..... The fact of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company paying but four per cent. dividend in 1860, is to be accounted for by a change of their financial year, which embraces

In support of the policy here recommended, as the proper one to be pursued towards our works of internal improvement, no more weighty argument could be offered than the general benefits resulting from such as have already been completed. These are everywhere to be witnessed, and especially in the increased value of real estate. The assessed value of real estate in National States value of real estate in North Carolina, at the several periods named below, is as follows:

In 1815, \$53,521,513; in 1836, \$51,021,317; in 1850, \$55,600,000; in 1855, \$98,075,960; in 1860, \$126,006,000. It thus appears that from 1815 to 1836, a period of twenty years, the value of our real estate actually decreased, while there was only an increase of \$2,160,000 from 1815 to 1850. a period of thirty-five years. From 1850 to 1860, ten years, the increase has been \$70,400,000. Now, it will be recolleced. that most of our works of internal improvement

been constructed since the year 1850. In that year we had but 250 miles of railroad, and that of very imperfect character, while in the present year we have 834 miles of road in actual operation.

The increased value of real estate since 1850, will alone yield a revenue, at the present rate of taxation, of \$140,400.

pursued a wise policy, since 1850, towards works of this

AGRICULTURE.

An increase in the value of real estate is naturally accompanied by improvements in agriculture and an increase in the returns of agricultural labor. Among the most ineresting evidences of the advance made in this branch of our industry, and of the spirit manifested in the cultivation of the soil, are the agricultural fairs now annually held in many parts of the State. These assemblies of the people greatly tend to the dissemination of intelligence and pracical information upon the subject of farming, and it is well worthy of your consideration whether they be not deserve ng the patronage of the State.

Further to give direction to individual enterprise, I would

respectfully recommend the establishment of a Board of Agric ture, with the power to divide the State into agricultural districts, and to make suitable provisions for the tion of such a Board would be attended with a trifling expense, and the appropriation of a small amount towards the salary of a teacher in each district, in aid of individual and county contributions, it is confidently believed, would be a wise expenditure of the public money.

EDUCATION.
Since the last Session of the Legislature, our system public education, under the supervision of the able and zeal-ous Superintendent of Common Schools, has been still further improved in its practical operation, and attended, per-haps, with greater usefulness than at any former period. Under this eystem the means of education, in the branches, are placed within the reach of every child of the

There was distributed to the several counties. for school purposes, by the Commissioners of the Literary Fund, in 1859, \$180,850 08, and a like amount the present year. By virtue of a provision contained in the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, the Public Treasurer subscribed for the Literary Fund, the capital stock of that Bank, an amount equal to the stock belonging to the Fund in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, the charter of which expired on 1st January last. In order to make payment of the first and second instalments of the newly subscribed stock, that officer visited the city of New York and negotiated a temporary loan, in specie, upon highly favorable terms, and such as could not have been procured otherwise than by his presence there. This loan has since been paid off by payments made upon the stock in the Bank of the State of

North Carolina.

A report from the Commissioners of the Litterary Fund will be laid before you.

Our Common School System was established in the year 1840, before which time there was no instruction imparted in the State at the public expense. After an experience of twenty years it will not prove uninteresting to observe the extent of the influence of this system upon the general interests of education. And while it will not be pretended that the progress made within that period is wholly attributable to our Common Schools; yet, it must be confessed that they have been mainly instrumental in awakening among our

have been mainly instrumental in awakening among our people a lively spirit on the subject of education.

The following comparative Statement exhibits, with rea-The following comparative Statement sonable accuracy, the extent of that progress.

1840

Number of Male Colleges,..... Female ..... Academies and select Schools,.... Female Whole number of Schools and Colleges,... Number of scholars at College,..... at Female at Academies and select Schools,...

Most of our Colleges and High Schools have been established by, and are now under the control of the several de-nominations of christians, which is a fact not to be regret-ted, since the natural friends of education are to be found ong those who are engaged in the advancement of re

among those who are engaged in the advancement of religion and morals.

Before closing with this subject, I would make brief mention of the two Military Institutions recently established at Charlotte and Hillsboro'. Though not so classed, they maintain a standard of education, in the branches taught, fully as high as that which obtains in our best Colleges. I respectfully commend these institutions to your favorable consideration, as worthy of the patronage of the State.

An Act of the Legislature, at its last session, made provision for running and remarking the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia. By virtue of the powers in vested in me by the Act, I made several ineffectual efforts to procure a Commissioner to act on the part of this State with such Commissioner as might be appointed by the Govall the railroad stocks owned by the State, and such balances as may remain in the Public Treasury, from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole amount of the Fund at this time is \$457.040. The following are its receipts for the two past fiscal years, together with sources from whence derived:

"Ral. & Gast." "78,000

"Ral. & Gast." "8419,570

Total Receipts for two last years, \$419,570

The rapidly increasing business of our railroads gives the great purpose for which it was established. After the present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short present year its a

It is important that the location of the line should be clearly understood by the people of the two States, for which reason, I would respectfully suggest the adoption of such le-

gislation as may be thought necessary to accomplish that Object.
Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin resigned his office of Judge of the Supreme Court, in consequence of his health's failing to such an extent as to conflict, in his opinion, with an efficient discharge of his duties. The retirement of this able and faithful officer,

furnishes a suitable occasion for a public acknowledgemen of the inestimable value of his services to the State. The vacancy thus caused, was temporarily filled by the Governor and Council of State, by the appointment of Hon. Mathias E. Manley to that office, upon the acceptance of which he resigned his office of Judge of the Superior Courts, and the Honor Courts, and the Hon. George Howard was appointed to fill the va-

cancy.

The Hon. David F. Caldwell and the Hon. Jesse G. Shep-Courts. The Hon. James W. Osborne was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former, and the Hon. Robert S. French that of the latter. It will devolve upon you, at your present session, to fill these vacancies by permanent appointments.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

During the present year the question of taxation, and the principles upon which taxes should be imposed, have occupied to a very considerable extent, the attention of the people. Propositions have been presented, in the public discussions of the day, favoring the mode of taxing property according to value; in some instances with a limited power in the Legislature of discrimination, and in others, without the power of discriminating either "in favor of, or against any particular class of persons or any particular. or against any particular class of persons or any particular species of property." All of these propositions involve, as an incident, such an alteration of the Constitution of the State, as to require of the Legislature to tax slaves according to value, instead of by enumeration, as at present.

The principle of taxing property, according to value, may, certainly be introduced with advantage, to a limited extent. in every revenue system; and could we imagine a condition of society where the circumstances of men, and their mode of life were the same, and the property owned by them of a like nature and kind, it might be introduced generally, with equity and justice. But it is apprehended that such a state of society will not be found anywhere to exist, and certainly not in North Carolina. The kind of property owned by our people, and the uses

to which applied, are widely variant in their character. So, too, with their mode of life, their occupations and pursuits. Some own property of a useful and necessary kind, and which tends, in its use, to increase the public wealth and the general comforts of life; others, such as is not necessary, and which, in its employments, fosters the growth of luxury, ministers merely to the pleasures and, too often, to the vicious propensities of our nature. Now, to act upon the general principle of taxing all prop

erty a uniform percentage upon the value, without regard to its character or kind, and the uses to which it may be applied, whether it be employed in creating and multiplying the means o human existence, or in the wasting of life and the enervation of the vital powers of man, by chorishing uxurious indulgencies, whether in the encouragement of that honest industry that strengthens both body and mind. or the growth of vice and idleness, that weaken both, is, to ny mind, to violate the plainest principles of political economy, to disregard the intelligent experience of man

economy, to disregard the intelligent experience of man-kind, and to sacrifice the best interests of society to the de-lusive teachings of a false philosophy.

It is claimed for this plan of taxation that it involves a principle of equality. It certainly does, and therein lies the argument against it. It would treat as equal those things which, in themselves, are not equal, and which the public welfare requires should not be treated with equal favor by the government. It would impose an equal tax on a given amount invested by the merchant in sugar and coffee, which are among the necessaries of life, and the some amount invested by the retailer of ardent spirits, in the merchandise pertaining to his vocation, an equal tax apon books of useful instruction, and others of like that tend to the cultivation of a vitiated taste; in fine it

that tend to the cultivation of a vitiated taste; in line it would obliterate the ordinary distinctions between virtue and vice, which a moral people should keep constantly in view, in every branch of legislation.

It is said, however, by some of the advocates of this plan, that property, when employed in a way to lead to vice and idleness, should be taxed at a higher rate than when otherwise used, and that this may be done by rewhen otherwise used, and that this may be done by re quiring persons thus employing it to pay a tax for the heense, of the privilege of so using their property.

This, certainly, would be an ingenious mode of escaping from some of the evil consequences of a practical application

of this principle and carries with it the admissi s not a principle that will admit of a general, but only limited and qualified employment.

A further examination of the subject, will discover still

other considerations that will require a departure from this principle.

According to our present revenue law, most of the bank-

According to our present revenue law, most of the banking capital bears a tax of 75 cents on the share of \$100, in addition to an amount paid upon the profits of banking, equal to the tax upon the profits of money loaned at interest. The business of banking, as is well known, usually yields, with us a clear profit of from eight to twelve per cent. annually, while persons having money at interest are profit to the law from receiving money than six per cent. prohibited, by law, from receiving more than six per cent. Now, here is an instance of a discrimination between property employed in different ways, which it is believed, generally be conceded to be just. It is a distinction founded in the fact that, though both modes of employment may be equally useful to the public, the one yields a larger profit than the other, and consequently, is capable of bearing

heavier tax.

A discrimination should be made, it is submitted, between the different kinds of property, with reference to their relative advantages to the public at large. For instance by our revenue law, a tax of one dollar on the hundred dollars value, is imposed upon pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate, jewelry and luxuries of the like kind; while a tax of but twenty cents is imposed on a hundred dollars worth of luxury, while the other is a necessity; the one diminishes the public wealth, the other increases it. Yet, the princi-ple of advalorem taxation would make no distinction between them, but place an equal amount of taxes upon equal values of each. And, shall it be said that land, upon which human habitations are built and bread is made for the sus tenance of life, and from the productions of which com-merce and manufactures, and indeed all the occupations of men, derive vitality and support, shall be placed upon footing of equality, as regards taxation with pleasure car-riages, gold and silver plate and the like articles of property that minister merely to our luxurious taste, and withdraw rom useful employments the amount of capital invested in

There are still other considerations that should be kept in view, in the shaping of a proper system of revenue, wholly inconsistent with the idea of making no discrimination be-

tween different kinds of property.

A very considerable number of our citizens, make no surplus from the employment of their property, beyond the bare support of their families, and a law that would impose a tax upon every article of property without distinction, would have the effect to deprive them of some of the prime necessaries of life. The interests of the people of this State require, in my opinion, that many articles of property should

e entirely exempt from taxation.

Thus far, the principle apon which it is proposed to collect the revenue of the State, has been considered with reference to its application to the various objects of property and the different modes of their employment. It is proposed now, to consider the rule as applicable to persons in their several occupations requiring the employment of the mental and physical powers alone.

The proposition, that in the collection of revenue it is unjust and inexpedient " to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons," it is submitted, will be found equally as fallacious, as that which would forbid a discrimination between the different kinds of property.

The injustice and inexpediency of such a rule, cannot be nore clearly i lustrated, than by citing an instance of its apmore clearly l'instrated, than by cluing an instance of its application in our present revenue law. One of the provisions of that law, imposes a tax of one per cent on the income from the various learned professions, the salaries of State and County officers, of the officers of corporations and individual employments, when the amount received have vidual employments, when the amount received by any one person exceeds \$500.

Here, there is no discrimination made between the lawyer and the mechanic, the physician and the overseer, the State or county officer, whose labor is performed within doors, and the Railroad engineer, who in conducting the locomotive, is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the many dangers incident to his profession; they are all treated alike under this rule of equal taxation.

treated alike under this rule of equal taxation.

Such a rule, I maintain, is erroneous in its application to persons; that it is eminently just and proper, in the imposition of taxes to discriminate in favor of particular classes of persons engaged in certain pursuits. While I regard it as altogether proper, to impose a tax upon the income of persons engaged in many of the learned professions; upon salaried officers of the State and counties, and of some corporations, I consider it as inexpedient to impose any tax at all, upon the mechanical and like employments, for the reasons that, the former are capable of bearing a tax, while the latter are not, in consequence of the fact, that such employments are, as yet, in their infancy with us, and usually yield but little more than a bare support for the persons engaged in them. They are rather the proper objects of the states would enforce indemnity. But should the subjects of taxation.

In the collection of revenue from the proceeds of individual occupations, especial regard should be had, 1st to the lucrative character of the employments; 2d the comparative ease and freedom from risk with which the labor parative ease and freedom from risk with which the labor pertaining to them is performed; 3rd their relative ad-vantages to the public at large, and consequent claim upon the government for protection; and discriminations should be made, for, or against the particular classes of persons engaged in them, accordingly as these considerations may

It were difficult, indeed, to lay down any general rule of taxation suitable to every condition of society and adapted to ever-changing circumstances of a people. However this may be, it is confidently believed, that upon a full considmay be, it is connectify believed, that upon a full consideration of the subject, it will clearly appear that a general and unqualified system of ad valorem taxation is not adapted to the condition of our people. In which event there would be no necessity for an amendment to the constitution to produce conformity to such a system.

It will be borne in mind, that there is in the constitution, no limitation upon the power of the Legislature to increase

or reduce the taxes upon slave property, whenever the one or the other may become necessary to produce a just relation between the amount of taxes collected from that and other kinds of property. The limitation consists in requiring a uniformity of the poll tax upon white persons and slaves, white males only between the ages of 21 & 45 years, and all slaves between the ages of 12 and 50 years, being

subject to such a tax.

Whether this provision be a just one or not, can in no way be more satisfactory determined, than by a consideration of its practical operation. The slaves of the State, according to an estimate made from the late census, may be rated at 315,000 in number. While the white population numbers some 800,000. The amount of taxes collected from the former, as appears from the comptroller's books, is \$127,662, and from the latter \$53,332, for the present year. These sums, when apportioned among our entire population of each, would allow 40 cents for every slave and 64 cents for each white person

Now, when the advantages derived from the government. by the various classes of our citizens be considered, it is submitted, that the provisions of our constitution referred to, is, in its practical operation, as above illustrated, substan-

It is not, however, as a financial, but as a social question, that this proposition of amendment assumes its chief im-

portance. The entire exports of the surplus products of North Carolina amount, in value, as far as a careful enquiry enables me to determine, to \$12,000,000, annually, of which \$11,000,000, at the least, may be stated as resulting directly and imfiediately from slave labor. This being taken as correct, it appears then that our whole social fabric is based upon, and sustained by, slave labor. There is scarcely an occupation of our people, whether mechanical, manufacturing, mercantile, or professional, that does not mainly depend upon it for a support. Without it, not a railroad could be built, and of those already constructed there would not exist the means of preventing their going to decay. Upon this labor rests the public credit, and without it the State could not procure a dollar in the market, though for the most useful purpose. the public debt already contracted. In a word, the social and material prosperity of our people, and their means of iving, greatly depend upon this species of labor. Its loss, with us, could never be fully supplied; for the most productive portion of our territory would not and could not be cul-

tive portion of our territory would not and could not be cultivated by the white race.

In view of these facts, it is clearly the part of a prudent legislation, to avoid, carefully, every measure that would tend to the expulsion of this species of labor from the State. Already there exists a heavy drain upon it, in consequence of the greater profits resulting from its employment in the

more Southern States.

That the repeal of the clause of the Constitution in question, and the consequences that would inevitably flow from that act, would add another and a powerful influence to those already existing to expel slaves from the State, does not, to my mind, admit of a doubt.

Furthermore, the constitution as it exists, is consistent with itself. All free men have the right of voting for Members of both branches of the Legislature, and all are required to pay a poll tax towards the support of the Government. Were this tax repealed, there would exist that anomaly in free government of the power of imposing taxes resting with one portion of our people, while the duty of paying them would remain to the other. Considered from this point of view, this feature of our constitution, which is sought to be abrogated, affords a highly useful protection

to all kinds of property of whatever nature.

Before concluding this subject, I would respectfully suggest a revision of our revenue law with a view to its amendment in such particulars as the public interests may require. I would especially recommend an amendment of the clause imposing a tax upon incomes and salaries, upon the principle heretofore indicated.

It is believed that the condition of the public finances will admit of a reduction of the tax upon land, from twenty to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value. duction I deem necessary to the establishing of a just relation between the land tax and that imposed upon other pro-

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

I would that I could, consistently with a due regard to the public interests, conclude this communication with a reference simply to our domestic affairs. It is impossible, howence simply to our domestic agains. It is impossible, now-ever, to close the eyes to the perilous condition of the con-federacy, growing out of the agitation that has for many years been kept up against the institution of African Sla-very, as existing in the South.

The Republic has at last fallen upon those evils, against

The Republic has at last fallen upon those evils, against which the Father of the Country so solemnly warned us in his parting advice;—it is distinctly and widely divided by "parties founded upon geographical discriminations."

The great body of the people of the Northern and Southern States entertain diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject of African Slavery: the former, that it is a so-

cial and political evil and a sin; the latter, that it is a system of labor eminently well adapted to our climate and soil, right and proper within itself, and so far from being a sin, its establishment among us is one of the Porvidences of God for civilizing and christianizing that benighted race. merely, they would occasion but little disturbance to the

government. It is far otherwise, however. This sentiment, with the people of the North, has assumed the form of a bold and aggressive fanaticism, that seeks the annihilation of slavery in the South at all hazards, and regardless of consequences. That such is its aim, the object and the end of ts daily and hourly labors, can no longer be the subject of a doubt. Impelled by this spirit, the Northern States have violated our rights to an extent that would scarcely have been borne by any other people on earth. They have deprived us of our property, through lawless mobs, acting under the sanc-

tion of a high public opinion, and often, too, with the con-nivance of their constituted authorities. Organized societies, with them, have sent emmissaries among us to incite slaves to insurrection and to bloodshed. Inflammatory publications, counselling slaves to rise against their masters, have been systematically circulated throughout the South by the dominant party of the North, sanctioned and endorsed by its most influential leaders. The Legislature of a large majority of the non-slaveholding States have, by solemn enactments, openly and shamelessly annulled a provision of the Constitution of the United States, for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and have legislated directly and pointedly, with the view to prevent the owner from recov ering such property.

Courts of justice among them have, upon more than one occasion, totally disregarded a law of Congress enacted to secure our rights of property, and delivered over fugitive slaves to attendant mobs, with a knowledge of their purpose to prevent their reclamation by force.

But little more than a year since, an armed organization was deliberately planned and set on foot by political socie-ties, and men high in public confidence at the North, for the purpose of heading an insurrection of slaves against their masters. The invaders came, and in the night time, fell upon a weak and unsuspecting community and murdered peaceable and unarmed citizens.

When captured and executed for their treason and mur-

der, they were lamented by the great body of the people of the North, as though they had fallen in the performance of some meritorious public service. It may be doubted wheth-er history furnishes another instance among a civilized peo-ple where treason and murder have been so sympathized with and applended. Since which time, were most with and applauded. Bince which time, men most prominent in these demonstrations have been elevated to the highest offices of State, thus evidencing the deep and pervading sentiment of hostility in the North towards the instiutions and the people of the South.

Such of the invaders as escaped, were harbored in the non-slaveholding States, and upon demand made, according to the forms of the constitution, the executives of two of those States. Ohio and Iowa, pointedly refused to perform their sworn constitutional obligations by surrendering them

and indeed no remedy at all since the constitution which provides for such cases has been wholly annulled by the State of Massachusetts.

The forbearance with which the South has borne these indigmities and wrongs, has utterly failed to secure a corresponding forbearance upon the part of our aggressors. The spirit of fanaticism by which they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless riot and unebstructed indulgence, has at last, so far united the Northern masses, as to enable them to seize upon the general government with all its power of purse and sword. Two persons have been elected, respectively to the offices of President and Vice-President, exclusively by the people of one section of the couned, respectively to the offices of President and Vice-President, exclusively by the people of one section of the cruntry, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fifteen southern States, and neither could have uttered, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elevated to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the circumstances under which they have occurrences and the circumstances under which they lave been elected, forbid us to doubt. That any people, having submit to such a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

They now tell us that this election has been conducted according to the forms of the Constitution, and, that therefore, the people of the South should take no exception to the fact. They, who themselves have utterly refused to be bound by that Constitution, now hold it up to us as a bond to secure us from defending our property and lives a signat

It is true, Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitution; it is equally true, that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British Throne, yet our fathers submitted not to his authority. They rebelled not against the man, because of any defect of his title to the order but the area in the same above. title to the crown, but against the more substantial fact,— the tyranny of his Ministers and Parliament. That power behind the throne," and which in the name of the throne attempted to deprive them of their liberties is the one will which they grappled. So it is with us. It is not the man Abraham Lincoln, that we regard, but the power that ele vated him to office, and which will naturally maintain a con trolling influence in his Administration. And can it reasonably be expected, that men who have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations and proved so dangerous in

moderation by this new gratification of their lust of powe When it is considered that the sentiment of hostility to African slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the Northern people,—that for twenty-five years it has formed a part of their education,—been inculcated in the family circle, and taught to them from the Pulpit, as a leading principle of their religion, together with the duty of its practical enforce ment "everywhere and on every occasion," it must be con-fessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us by the General

the anministration of their State Governments, will learn

Government administered at their hands. This condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the Confederacy. Already, it is rendered more than probable that several of the Southern States, in the exercise of the mutual rights of nations, will separate from the Federal Union before the termination of your present session. Such an occurrence would present a grave state of facts, com-manding your most serious and solemn deliberations.

It cannot for a moment be supposed, that we could submit to have the policy of the Abolition party, upon which their candidate for the Presidency has been elected, carried out in his Administration, as it would result in the destruction of our property and the placing the lives of our people in daily peril: and even though this should not be immediately attempted, yet, an effort to employ the military power of General Government against one of the Southern States, would present an emergency demanding prompt and decided action on our part. It can but be manifest that a blow thus aimed at one of the Southern States would involve the whole country in a civil war, the destructive consequence of which to us, could only be contro led by our ability to resist those engaged in waging it.

The civilization of the age, surely, ought to be a sufficient guaranty for the prevention of so great a calamity as intestine war, even though amid political charges of the magnitude of these going on around us. But, should the incoming Administration be guilty of the folly and the ess of drawing the sword against any Southern State, whose people may choose to seek that protection out of the Federal Union which is denied to them in it, then we of North Carolina, would owe it to ourselves,—to the liber ties we have inherited from our ratners,—to the peace of our homes and families, dearer to us than all governments.

Ours is a government of public opinion and not of force; and the employment of military force to control the popular will, would, if successful, result in a galling and inexorable

The prevention, then, of civil war and the preservation of peace amongst us are the great objects which North Carolina should resolve upon securing, whatever changes the

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion, becoming and proper that we should have some consultation with those States identified with us in interest and in the wrongs we have suffered; and especially those lying immediately adjacent to us. As any action of ours would of necessity materially affect them, it would be but consistent with the amicable relations that have ever exist ed between us, to invite them to a consultation upon a que ate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result and no evil could. In thus proceeding we would show to the world a dispo-

sition to exhaust every peaceable remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination to maintain our rights, "in the Union if possible, and out of it if necessary."
Such a step, too, would be but a becoming march of respect to that considerable portion of the people of the nor slaveholding States, who have ever been disposed to ac-knowledge us as equals in the Union, and who have, on many occasions, gallantly struggled to secure our Constitutiona

gnts.
I therefore, respectfully recommend, that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable, then I would recommend the sending of one more delegates to our neighboring States with the view

of securing concert of action.

I also think, that the public safety requires a recurrence to our own people for an expression of their opinion. The will of the people occe expressed, will be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in an emergency like the present.

therefore recommend that a Convention of the people o the State be called, to assemble immediately after the pro-posed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated. The subject of our military defences will require you

early attention. I would recommend a thorough reorgani of the militia and the enrollment of all persons be tween the ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regulation our muster roll would contain near a hundred and ten thou

sand men.
I would also recommend the formation of a corps of ter thousand volunteers with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed That your proceedings may be conducted in a spirit o

harmony and conciliation, and that they will redound to the honor and welfare of North Carolina and our common country, is my fervent desire. JOHN W. ELLIS.

We did not attend that meeting. In common with

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BALEIGH, Nov. 20th, 1860.

The Meeting on Monday Night.

many, very many citizens, we understood the call as extending only to those "favorable to secession of the State in consequence of the election of Abraham Lincoln." If the call had been to consider or discuss the propriety of such course, even for that cause alone, we should have felt at liberty to attend and participate in the proceedings, and should have done so. We are of those who believe there should be unanimity among our people, both in sentiment and action, when proposing or deciding to take a step involving the weal or woe of every individual member of our community; of every age, sex, condition and occupation. Entertaining these views, we take exception both to the manner of calling the meeting and the resolutions adopted by it. To the meeting as ex parte. To the first resolution, because we do not concur in the opinion that the action of any portion of the people of these United States at the bal-lot box "cuts off the last hope of the preservation of the present Union." To the 4th resolution, because our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly are to be furnished with those resolutions as expressing the views of their constituents, (of whom we are part,) when no fair opportunity has yet been had for ascertaining the opinions of that constituency on the subject.

To the 2d resolution we should not dissent, did it not in the final clause, dictate to the Convention to be called as a consummation of its deliberations, the "withdrawal from the Confederacy of the United States." If a Convention be called to deliberate upon the best mode of maintaining the dignity and honor of the State, (and to this we do not object,) that Convention should certain-

ly be left free to recommend or adopt for the people such course as it may deem most proper for the attainment of that object. We greatly desire unanimity. We believe that in the

present condition of our country, the people should counsel together. We hope and believe that, by cool, calm and deliberate discussion, and possibly very slight concessions, conflicting opinions may be so reconciled, that the people of our town-of our county and of our State, may take a position for the maintenance of which they will be willing to pledge "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." "CONSERVATIVES."

Meeting in Texas.

New Obleans, Nov. 21.—Meetings are being held in Texas, calling on the Governor to convene the Legislature of that State to consider the proper method of vindicating the rights and honor of Texas.

BENATS.
RAILEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21, 1860. The Senate was called to order at 11 o clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. S. Walthall, of the Baptist church. The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.
On motion of Mr. Slaughter, Hon. David Outlaw, Sentor from Bertie, was qualified and took his seat.

A message was received from the House pr print 20 copies of the Governor's Message for the use of each member, and 100 copies for the Governor.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to dispense with the reading of the

lessage, as it was customary so to do. Mr. Turner objected; stating that out of respect for the Governor, it should be read. Mr. Bledsoe waived his mo-

tion, and the Message was read by the clerk. Mr. Burton moved the message from the House proposing to print 20 copies of the Governor's Message be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Burton then moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to print 50 instead of 20 copies of the message. Mr. Turner thought 50 entirely too large a number, and would propose that the Senator make it less say 30 or 40; that 20 was double the number ever before printed. Mr. Dockery said, in days gone by there used to be considerable debate in the Legislature over six copies. He thought that the printer would reap more benefit from so large a number than any one else. Mr. Burton said he could not agree with the gentleman; he could not boast of bygones days in the Senate; 6 copies might do in the days of old fogyism, but the message was an important one, and he wished the people to read it. Mr. Turner said that this was a time for making expenditures larger; that the State was wofully short of arms. Mr. Thomas said that if there was danger of war, that he wished his constituents to know it; that the mail facilities in his regon were poor, and many of the deople would eldom see newspapers.

Mr. Ramsay called for the ayes and nays. Mr. Burton's motion was carried-ayes 24, nays 21 A message was received from the House, proposing o raise a committee of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message referring to federal relations.

Mr. Avery objected to the number allowed the Senate, stating that the two Houses, when deliberating on such important matters, should be equally represented in the joint committee. He moved to lay the message on the table. Carried.

Mr. Avery then moved that a message be sent to the House, proposing to appoint a committee of five on the part of each House, in view of the proposition received rom the House. Mr. Bledsoe moved to amend by inserting eight in-

tead of five on the part of each House. Mr. Avery thought that number too large, and presented his resolution. Mr. B. said that this was an important subject, and

as possible, should comprise the committee. Mr. Bledsoe's amendment was lost-ayes 19, nays 21. Mr. Walkup moved to amend by inserting six instead of five; negatived.

that the very best talent of the Assembly, and as much

Mr. Avery's resolution then passed.

Mr. Turner introduced a series of resolutions opposing secession, and made some remarks at length in favor of them. He said North Carolina was expected to make some declaration of opinion on this subject at an early day. Mr. Avery said this was not the proper time to pre-

cipitate such matters on the Senate; that a committee would be appointed to take this very thing into consideration, and moved to lay on the table. Mr. Dockery amended by moving to print. The a-mendment accepted and W. W. Avery's motion carried.

Mr. Walkup offered a resolution to appoint a committee of Finance—eight on the part of each House. Mr. Bledsoe moved a committee of five be appointed on Constitutional Reform. - Lost. Mr. Bledsoe offered a bill to amend the Constitution.

Ordered to be printed. On motion of Hon. David Outlaw. the Senate ad-On motion of 1105. Zerom the Raleigh Press.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. et pursuant to adjourn Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walthal.

The Journal of the day before was read. It was moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing the appointment of a Committee on Federal Relations, composed of five in the House, and three in the Senate.

Mr. Ferebee begged leave to submit a report from the committee on rules. The Clerk then read the report, in which the House concurred.

The Clerk next read the names of the members anpointed by the Speaker, on Permanent committees. COAMITTEE ON CLAIMS-Messrs. Williams. of Nash. Small, Albritton, Stanford, Blue, Guthrie, Foust. Men-

denball, Barrow, Cline and Pearson.
On Judiciary—Messrs. Person, Bridgers, Ransom, Poindexter, Batchelor, Fleming, Davis, of Rutherford, Hill, Hoke, Merrimon and Yates. ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—Messrs. Flemming,

Love, of Haywood, Fagg, Hayes, Meares, Clark, of Craven, Green, of Franklin, Waters, Waugh, Mebane and Baxter. On Propositions and Grievances-Messrs. Bax-

ter, Spaight, Davis, of Bladen, Rogers, Kelley, Kallum, Siles, Martin, Woodard, Potts, and Clark, of Davidson. ON PRIVILEGES AND [ELECTIONS-Messrs. Waters, Folk, Peebles, Farrow, McMillan, Cheek, Simonton, Burgin, Cannady, Mordecai, and Mitchener.

On Education-Messrs. Jenkins, Ferebee, Ward, Faison, Russ, Taylor, Crumpler, Harriss, Siler, White and Hall. ON PRIVATE BILLS-Messrs. Wright, Ferguson, Gai-

ther, Marsh, Foy, Watson, Newby, Wilkerson, Pope, Gorrell, Barringer, Davis, of Mecklenburg, Jordan and Padgett. ON AGRICULTURE-Mesers. Bynum, Booth, William-

on, Bullock, Tapscott, Howard, Lemmonds, Dickson, Williams, of Cumberland, Ewell and Davis, of Halifax Mr. Hoke moved that the vote cast for Mr. Spelman for Public Printer be corrected on the records. The committee appointed to superinted the election, had made a mistake; and the vote stood 88 instead of 81. Concurred in.

Mr, Foy introduced a bill to amend the charter of White Oak Navigation Company.

The bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Ward was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Wooten introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter 78, county revenue and charges-referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Bowman introduced a bill entitled an act to es-

tablish a new county to be called Mitchell. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances. Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 114. Usury. Referred to Judiciary com-

mittee. Mr. Waugh moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go immediately into the election of one

engrossing clerk.

Mr. Folk moved that the motion be leaid on the table. which motion was carried. Mr. Wooten, at half-after 11 o'clock, moved that the

House adjourn to meet at 11 a. m. to-morrow. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, Nov. 22, 1860. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church. The Journal was read and approved. Mr. Morehead presented a bill to repeal the 18th sec. of 31st chapter Revised Code. Provides for the election of Judges by the people. Read first time and laid

A message was received from the House, bearing a letter containing statements from the State Treasurer, with proposition to print. Concurred in. Mr. Street presented a bill to bind out certain free

persons of color. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on Rules, reported the Rules of last Senate, with certain amendments

and additions. Mr. Eure offered an amendment to the 12th Rule, concerning the introduction of any communication reflecting on Senators or committees. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Avery thought it unnecessary.
Mr. Bledsoe moved to reconsider the vote by which it
was carried.

Mr. Turner called for the ayes and maya.

Hon. Bedford Brown thought the amendment ed with the right of petition.

Master Worth, Turner, Care and Ramery Supported

in the investigation of the affairs of the N. C. Railroad was referred to frequently. Mr. Turner withdrew his demand for the ayes and pays. The amendment was re-

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend the amendment. The mendment was carried. The question recurring on the passage of the mendment as amended, Mr. Avery called for the ayes and nays. The amendment was lost-ayes 19, nays

The Rules as reported were then adopted. A message was received from the House, proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 4th District, and stating that Hon. Thomas Settle was in nomination that House. Concurred in.

Mr. Humphrey moved the Rules be printed Mr. Avery proposed that it be postponed till the oint Rules were reported.

A message was received from the House, bearing Librarian's Report with proposition to print. Concurred The committee on Joint Rules on the part of Senate

are Messrs. Lane and Dockery. The Senate went into an election for Solicitor for the 4th District Messrs. Slaughter and Simpson were appointed to superintend the election. The vote for Mr. Settle was unanimous in the Sen-

Mr. Avery introduced a bill for the relief of the Banks and the people, taking off penalty for suspension. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Avery moved the rules be suspended, and the bill passed to its second reading. Messrs. Ramsay and Morehead objected to it as being

gainst the Rules The Chair said he could not suspend the Rules without the unanimous consent of the Senate. Mr. Turner objecting, the rules were not suspended. Mr. Avery appealed from the decision of the Chair. He then moved to reconsider the vote by which the

rules were adopted. Carried. The committee to superintend the election of Solicitor reported as follows: Whole No. of votes cast 157—necessary to a choice 79. Mr. Settle received 151 votes. Scattering 6. Mr.

Settle duly elected. Mr. Avery offered an amendment to the rules. Mr. Turner thought it out of order until the reception

of the report of the committee. The Chair decided that it was in order.

The amendment was carried. The rules as amended then passed. Mr. Avery moved to suspend the rules in order to put the bill just read on its second reading.
On this question Mr. Turner called for the ayes and

On suggestion of Mr. Simpson, the bill was read again for information.

The Senate proceeded to vote, and the motion was carried—aves 38, navs 8. The bill was put on its second reading.

Mr. Brown considered the suspension of Banks calamitous, and pernicious and demoralizing in its consequences on the people, a breach of contract on their part, and against the best interest of the community. Mr. Avery said the bill was not to legalize the suspension of Banks, but to repeal the penalties attached

hereto, in order that they might protect themselves from heavy runs on their specie. Mr. Brown said the suspension of the Banks was calculated to destroy confidence and bring about usury. Mr. Hall supported the bill. Mr. Avery replied to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown again addressed the Senate. Mr. Avery offered an amendment that they should

not curtail the aggregate amount of their discounts. Mr. Morehead offered an amendment and supported the bill at length.

Mr. Brown supported the amendment. The debate on this subject was further protracted by Messrs. Turner and Thomas.

Mr. Pitchford offered an amendment.

Mr. Turner opposed it. The amendment was lost.

The bill passed its third reading. On motion of Mr. Arendell, the Senate adjourned till 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Condensed from the Raleigh Press. HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, Nov. 22d, 1860.

Mr. Ferebee (Opp.) introduced the following resolutions, which he moved to lay on the table to be printed 1. Resolved. That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy or compact, between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities; but a government proper founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.

2. Resolved, That no State authority has power to dissolve these relations; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution, and that consequently there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of North Carolina, under all circumstances, and at all hazards, to protect, maintain and defend, in the Union, all the rights guarantied to her citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

4. Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a sectional vote, however much to be deplored, is not a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Ferebee advocated these resolutions, and animadverted upon the positions assumed in the Governor's nessage. He denounced secession, and denied the right. Mr. Hoke (Dem.) said that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Ferebee contained the doctrines of abolition consolidation. They cut off the South from any hope, and if recognized by this House, the days of the South were

numbered. Mr. Waters moved that the motion be postponed indefinitely. He did not desire so important a matter sprung on the House and acted on hastily.

Mr. Mebane advocated Mr. Ferebee's motion. Mr. Ferebee disclaimed party ends in the matter. Mr. Person counselled a calm and conciliatory course.

It had been distinctly understood that all matters of this sort should be referred, without debate, to the joint committee raised for their consideration. He regretted that a motion should have come forward likely to disturb the deliberations of the House, or peril the hopes of securing that unan mity of action so desirable.

M. Hoke begged leave to introduce the following amendment :-

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States s a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively, that among the attributes of sovereignty, retained by the several States is that of watching over the operations of the general government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the con-

stitution upon the general government. Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community have the right to withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority in convention assembled shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the general Government, or whenever by the failure of the general Government to fulfil her constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and prosecure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and protection, guarantied to them by the constitution of the United States, and in such an emergency, a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

Mr. Henry submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Ferebee, and moved that it be laid on the table to be printed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this general Assem-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this general Assembly, no person in favor of secession, or a dissolution of the American Union, ought to be elected to any office in the gift of the people of North Carolina.

After some further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Fleming, Crumpler, Love of Jackson, and Rogers, the whole matter was informally passed over for the ming, Crumpler, Love of Jackson, and Ridgers, while accupy most of the matter was informally passed over for the tantord insurance as bill entitled An Act to At the special at the matter was accusing. Read first time and of the printed.

By seven majority. present. Mr. Sta

The following names were announced as constituting the House branch of the joint committee on Federal re-lations: Messrs, Person, Hoke, Newby, Green of Frank-

lin, and Mebane The House adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock, a. m., or

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23rd. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The Journal was read by the Clerk. A Message was received from the House proposing to enter forthwith into an election for Solicitor for the 6th Circuit—concurred in.

Messrs. Waugh and Eure were appointed to superin

tend the elections on the part of the Senate. Messrs. Wm. Lander and Thos. Crumpler were in no mination.

Mr. Crumpler received 13 votes. Mr. Lander received 27 votes.

Mr. Street moved a Message be sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for Supreme Court Judge, nominating Ilon. M. E. Manly for that office. Carried.

A message was received from the House disagreeing to the Senate proposition to print 50 copies of the Governors Message for the use of each member, and proposing to print 30 copies of the Message for the same.-Concurred in. A message was received from the House proposing to

print in pamphlet form the Rules of both Houses, Joint Rules, Constitution of the United States, etc. Carried. A message was received from the House concurring in the propositing of the Senate to raise a Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate Committee consists of Messrs. Avery,

Brown, Outlaw, and Stowe. Mr. Hall introduced a series of resolutions passed at meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, relative to Federal affairs. Mr. Outlaw moved they be referred to the Committee on Federal relations and the reading be dispensed with. Messrs. Brown and Avery hoped they would be read as it was usual. Mr. Outlaw said if it was usual he would withdraw

his motion. The Clerk then read the resolutions. Mr. Hall said they emanated from a highly respectable portion of his constituents who had met without regard to party-he moved they be referred to the Committee on Federal relations-would reserve his own views on the subject of

the resolutions until a future time. Mr. Brown made a speech deploring the effects of the election of Lincoln, and in favor of taking steps to prepare the State for defence in case of emergency, of reorganizing the Militia. He took the ground that a State had the right to secede, but that it should never be excercised until all other means had failed to correct existing evils in the Union.

The Resolutions were referred. Mr. Grist presented a resolution fixing the hour of meeting at eleven o'clock, a. m. Carried. Mr. Bledsoe moved a Committee of five be appointed

on Constitutional reform. Carried. Gov. Morehead introduced a bill to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Company. Passed it first read-Mr. Lane a bill to appoint a Tax Collector for Wayne

County. Passsed its first reading. Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, a bill authorizing the Sheriff of Brunswick to collect arrearages of taxes. Passed its first reading. A message was aunounced from his Excellency, the Governor, bearing the report of the Directors and Officers of the Lunatic Asylum, resignations of Justices of

Mr. Turner enquired from which States the resolu tions came. The Speaker announced that they were from the State of South Carolina, Mississippi, and New York. Mr. Turner asked for their reading. They were then

the Peace, and resolutions passed by other States.

A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition of the Senate to go into an election for Supreme Court Judge.

Messrs. Ramsay and Street superintended the election on the part of the Senate. Mr. Waugh from the Committee on the election of Solicitor, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 163, necessary to a choice 82. W. Lander received

92 votes, Mr. Crumpler 70, scattering 1. Mr. Lander elected. Mr. Avery moved the resolutions from the States of Mississippi and South Carolina be sent to the House with proposition to print, and refer them to the Committee on Federal relations.

Mr. Turner moved to amend, by requiring a report on them in five days. Messrs. Dobson and Avery objected. Mr. Turner withdrew his amendment. Mr. Avery's motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the report of the Directors of the Lunatic Asylum were sent to the House with proposition to print. A Communication was read from the Washington

Monument Association. Mr. Turner moved to refer it to the Committee on Federal relations. Mr. Outlaw moved to amendment, by sending a pro-

position to the House to refer it to a select Joint Committee of three on the part of each House. Passed as amended. Mr. Turner moved to refer the Communication from

New York to the Committee on Federal relations. Mr. Avery said that those resolutions required no ac tion, and it was useless to refer them.

Mr. —— moved to amend Mr. 'Turner's motion by moving that the Speaker be authorized to return the resolutions to the Legislature of New York. Mr. Avery moved to lay on the table. Carried. Mr. Street from the Committee on the election for Supreme Court Judge, reported as follows: Whole

number of votes cast 163, necessary to a choice 82.— Mr. Manly received 138 votes, Mr. Moore 11, Mr. Bryan 3, scattering 7. Mr. Manly elected.

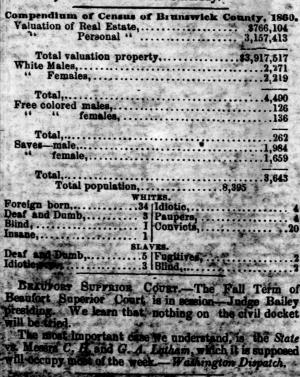
On motion of Mr. Walker, a message was sent to the
House proposing to elect a Superior Court Judge for
the 6th Circuit forthwith.

Mr. Walker nominated Mr. J. W. Osborne. Mr Sharp nominated Mr. Anderson Mitchell. Mr. Stubbs offered a bill to diminish the costs of Suits of Law.— Read first time. Mr. Morehead a bill to alter 31st sec-tion chap. Revised Code. Read first time. Mr. Speight moved to adjourn. At the suggestion

of Mr. Turner he withdrew it.

Mr. Turner moved to take up from the table the resolutions of the Legislature of New York. (These reolutions are an expression of opposition to the African slave trade.) Not concurred in

Mr. Speight renewed his motion to adjourn, and the senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Saturday.



cotion held yesterday. W. H. Ster and mayor over John P. Baird, rep

Parsuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County, irrespective of party, was held in the Sampson County, irrespective of party, was held in the Sampson County irrespective of party, was held in the Sampson County in Clinton, on Tuesday the 20th inst., to causider the best policy to be pursued in view of the threating large, the Court House being filled, and densely crowded by citizens from every portion of the county, and the deepest interest pervaded the whole assemblage.

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, Dr. Henry A. Bizzel Matthis, Esq., Duncah J. Devane and Thomas H. Holma ganized, the Bev. B. F. Marable was called upon to open with prayer, who responded, most patriotically, as follow: Almighty God! our Creator! Preserver and Redeemer: We esteem it a privilege to how in Thy presence, and acknowledge our dependence on thee. Help us our Heavely Father, to feel duly sensible of this dependence: and impress us, we devotedly beseech thee, with a sense of Thy mercy: Thou has provided for our personal safety but temporal and spiritual. In this would we acknowledge Thy unremitted favor: Amidst varied and threatning scene. Thou hast preserved our national peace: The history our loved country is but the record of thy merciful interpositions! Thy hand, oh God, has sustained us: Thy right hand has upheld us! In view of Thy mercy thus displayed, being as achristians and patriots, to return devout and unfeigned thanks. But, our Heavenly Father, the national peace in which we have so long rejoix ed, is now disturbed. And before Thee, in this emergency, would we place our cause: We humbly confess, that, as a nation, we have sinned, and because of sin, have merited Thy displeasure, yea, abandonment: But Oh! Our Father in Heaven, trusting in the mercy of God our Saviour and his precious promises, we humbly ask forgiveness: For the sake of Thime own Son, still youchsafe unto us, Thy guidance. Oh! God, bless our country—the country of Thy Servants, our Fathers. Pretect her domestic, social and civil int direct their minds! On: grant this meeting. May its result promote the interests of our country, and the glory of

God the Father, Son and Holy Glost, world without end.—
Amen.

The chairman then explained the object of the meeting in a very feeling and appropriate speech, after which, on motion of Rev. Julian P. Faison, a committee of twenty-three, to be composed of persons from each Captain's District in the County, was appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen constituted said committee: Kilbre Lassiter, David Godwin, David A. Bizzell, J. B. Cox, Jr., John C. Williams, J. R. Maxwell, Owen Owens, Thomas Bullard, Joseph Herring, Bluman H. Crumpler, Miles P. Owen, Isaac C. Wright, James P. Treadwell, Allen M. Blackburn, P. Murphy, Richard Parish, E. P. Shaw, F. B. Millard, Thomas Ashford, R. J. Bell, M. J. Faison, B. M. Herring, W. W. Sillers, A. B. Chesnutt, Richard C. Holmes and Thomas Bunting.

The committee having retired, the meeting was then addressed by William S. Devane and Hardy L. Holmes, Eagn, who respectively responded to the calls made upon them a eloquent and patriotic speeches. Mr. Devane gave a graphe account of the aggressions already made by the North on the Sunth, emphasizances of direct violatic v

God the Father, Son and Holy Glost, world without end.

eloquent and patriotic speeches. Mr. Devane gave a graphic account of the aggressions already made by the North on the South, enumerating many instances of direct violations of the Constitution by Northern States, and urging the necessity of the speedy adoption of means to protect our rights. He was often and enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Holmes addressed the meeting in his happiest style; appealing to them most earnestly as North Carolinians to stand by their State, and maintain the rights of her citizen; telling them if there was a man in that vast assemblage who was unwilling to stand by North Carolina, and acknowledge his allegiance to her, he was unworthy of a grave in her white sands, or under her green topped pines, and should leave and go beyond Mason and Dixon's line. The speech was a calm, conservative and logical argument upon the condition of political affairs, and was most enthusiastically received by the large and attentive audience.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Holmes' speech, the committee, through their chairman, P. Murphy, Fsq., submitted

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hollies speech, the committee, through their chairman, P. Murphy, Fsq., submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanmously adopted, after being read and voted upon separately. Whereas, the uncertain condition of our civil affain, threatening alike the liberty of our citizens and the destructions are uncertainty of the convergence. threatening alike the liberty of our citizens and the destruc-tion of our property, in our opinion call for prompt action on the part of the citizens of North Carolins. And deeming this a proper time for a fair expression of our rights, we maintain that North Carolina, in common with the thirteen independent Colonies, entered into a compact for mutual protection and defence, reserving to themselves the abso-lute right to control, each one for herself, her domestic in-titutions: that in violation of the court of the control stitutions; that, in violation of the compact, many of our stitutions; that, in violation of the company, and sister States have refused to protect the property of the sister States, and have passed laws by their State Legis Southern States, and have passed laws by their State Legis lotures contrary to the Constitution, and nullifying the laws passed by Congress for the protection of the property of many of the States. That the citizens of a part of the States have been and we have every reason to believe making every effort, by all the means in their power, to incite our slaves to rebellion and murder. That the Southern States, in pursuit of their property have been murdered, and the soil of a sovereign State stained by the blood of her citizens, attempting to defend themselves and property from the invasion of an armed band from States belonging to the same government with ourselves. That all this, and more has been done against the earnest protestation of the Southern States. That against our solemn protest, they have elected a President whose whole course of conduct and expression of opinion have been and are at conduct and expression of opinion have been, and are at war with the nearest and dearest rights of the Southern people. That as an example of their opinions, aims, and purposes, he and his supporters have endorsed the sentiment, and contributed freely by money and labor to the circultion of an infamous publication, the designs of which, if carried out, would set the alaves as bloodhounds upon the white race of the Southern States. That we have borne all this for our love and veneration for the Union and Constitution, until we believe the Union and Constitution have been perverted to means of oppression by designing men, and no longer metes out to each State equality and justice. Therefore, conduct and expression of opinion have been, and are a

Resolved 1st, That we believe in State sovereignty, and that any sovereign State has the right to secede from a con-federated Government whenever a majority of her citizens, in Convention met, shall hold that there has been a violation

of the national compact. Resolved 2d, That we instruct our Representatives in both houses of the General Assembly, to urge the call, as soon as practicable, of a State Convention, to deliberate at to what course the State should pursue in her present position of danger.

Resolved 3d, That we instruct our Representatives in

both houses of the General Assembly to urge the early consideration and adoption of all necessary reforms in the militia system, and the immediate appropriation of a sum sufficient to arm every free white man in the State. Resolved, 4th, That the Legislature be requested to pass

laws taxing the manufactures of the Northern States, so as to amount to a prohibition of this introduction, against the States that disregard the rights of the citizens of this State in their slaves. Resolved, 5th, That we recommend that each Captain's

district of this county, appoint a committee of vigilance and form Companies of minute men.

After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion, it was After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this Congressional District, and that the Secretaries be requested to forward a copy of the preamble and resolutions to each of the members of the Legislature from Sampson County, with the request that they lay the same before the General Assembly of the State, and also forward a copy to the Governor of North Carolina.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries; and after the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. B. F. Marable, it adjourned.

HENRY A. BIZZELL, Chairman.

DUNCAN J. DEVANE, Secretaries. A friend, a North Carolinian, writing from N. York, under date of the 20th November, says:

"The North is thoroughly alarmed, and would gladly undo what she has done in electing Lincoln. The most intense interest is manifested for the arrival of every Southern mail." Another friend, like the first, a North Carolinian, writing from Nebraska Territory under date of Novem-

ber 13th, says: "The news brought here by telegraph last night, looks rather alarming, and I tell you it makes some of the Lincolnites begin to open their eyes and think you are in earnest. They never realized this before. All the genuine Democrats of this section, if ft comes to the worst, say they will take sides with the South, and you may rest assured that when it comes to that point, I am coming back to old North Carolina."

Suspension of the Banks in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—All the banks of this city suspended specie payment to-day at 1 P. M., in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the several presidents this morning. This course, during the present exigency, is generally regarded with favor by our business men and the press, having been determined on as a precautionary measure to enable the banks to expend their discounts and properties of a pagic like that pand their discounts and preventive of a panic like that of 1857.

The immediate meeting of the Legislature has been suggested, for the double purpose of relieving the banks from the operation of the banking laws, and considering the legislation of the State on the fugitive slave law.

The President\_The Cabinet\_Seession. WASHINGTON, November 22.—The Cabinet is greatly agitated by the determination of the President to take a position antagonistic to the right of secession in his Message. Secretaries Cobb and Thompson are opposed to the President taking this position. Postmaster-General Holt is wavering. The President's doctrine is that no State has the right to secede, but that in the event of secession, coercion is inexpedient.